The Chicago Tribune.

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WASHINGTON.

Minority Report of the Senate Arms Sale Committee.

Speculations as to the Probable Fate of the Washington Treaty.

Rumor that a Supplemental Treaty Has Been Proposed.

Collector Casey, of New Orleans, Requested to Resign.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE WASHINGTON TREATY.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The statement of the Alabama situation is, that a further attempt has been in progress since Friday to settle the points of difference upon indirect claims, by means of a supplemental treaty, which shall embrace a fourth rule for the guidance of the Geneva Conference, exempting neutrals from any claims except for direct damages. The additional treaty, as proposed, will be so drawn as to obviate the pending difficulties and allow arbitration to proceed. The State Department has prepared most of the correspondence which has passed since the controversy began, which will be transmitted to Congress to-morrow by the President with a message. Some of the letters, which have not as yet reached their destination by mail, will be probably withheld.

DIED.

Hon. Geo. G. Bester, of Peoria, died at the National here to-day. Mr. Bester was formerly a Senator in the Illinois Legislature, and has been here for several years endeavoring to get a settlement on some steamboat contracts made during the rebellion with the Government. His body will be forwarded by express to-morrow.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The House made encouraging, though rather confused, progress on the Tariff bill, yesterday, and Mr. Dawes hopes that with a continuance of good fortune it may be completed and passed in the House this week. In the present state of affairs no more debate is in order on the second section of the bill, covering the reduction of 10 per cent on all important articles, and, unless the House breaks badly from its position yesterday, it will be adopted, unless it wastes more time in filibustering. General Beatty and Judge Bingham, of Ohio, made desperate efforts yesterday to induce the Committee to rise and give them time for further speeches on the wool question, but they failed every time, and gave it up. The repeated votes are not without good effect, in training the large number of loose members, and Mr. Dawes now appears to have a fair reliable majority of from fifteen to twenty. Mr. Crocker, the Fitchburg member, however, persistently votes against all his colleagues, and with the extreme Protectionists. The situation on the tariff improves the prospect for final adjournment on the 29th, and whether or not Mr. Dickey succeeds in passing under a suspension of the rules a resolution to that effect, which he will introduce to-morrow, it is quite likely that the original resolution from the Senate to that effect may be reported before the end of the week.

[To the Associated Press.]

MINORITY REPORT OF THE SENATE ARMS SALE COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—Senator Stevenson has presented the ground of his dissent from the report of the majority of the Senate Arms Committee. He says the testimony showed the sales of arms and ordnance stores in question to violate the statute of July 20th, 1868. These arms and stores were sold without proper advertisement. Ordnance stores were sold, which were not in possession of the Government at the time of the passage of said act, and arms were sold which were not damaged or otherwise unsuited for military service. He cites the various transactions which he claimed to be wholly unwarranted by the statute of 1868. Considering the question whether arms sold were in such quantity as to impair the defensive capacity of the country, the Senator says: Prudence and a wise policy alike dictate that the large supply of breech-loaders deemed essential to be kept on hand by General Dyer, should not have been diminished, lest the defensive capacity of the country be reduced, and the Government forced, in case of emergency, to look to a foreign market or private manufacturers. With relation to the sale of arms to Remington's agents, and the exchange of Gatling guns with Colt's Arms Company, he finds himself constrained to the conclusion, that had there been no personal contract or understanding between officers of the Ordnance Bureau and Remington and his agents, the least degree of vigilance would have made the former aware of the character of the proceedings taking place, especially as it was notorious that large quantities of arms and munitions were being shipped to France. The Senator concluded by exonerating any Senator or citizen from complicity in any illicit transaction in connection with the case.

A DESPERATE FIGHT,

with canes and pocket-knives occurred to-day, between General A. C. Jones, of West Virginia, and Colonel Calvin Sayre, of Alabama. Both received serious injuries.

CONSULAR JURISDICTION.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—President Grant has issued a proclamation extending the provisions of the act allowing Consular jurisdiction over the crews of vessels in American ports to Consuls of Sweden and Norway.

CLAIMS BEFORE THE MIXED COMMISSION.

Memorials presented to the United States and British Mixed Commission, just previous to its adjournment last month till September, will not be printed for some weeks. The time allowed for taking testimony commences with the day the printed copies reach the office of the Commission, without regard to the time of filing them.

ADDITIONAL COMPENSATION.

The recent decision of the United States Supreme Court, giving 20 per cent additional compensation to certain employes of the Government, affects at least 1,600 cases on the docket of the Court of Claims.

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

The House Committee on the District of Columbia, approve the bill appropriating $200,000 for the completion of the Washington Monument. The sum of $230,000 has already been expended on the work, and $332,000 will be needed to complete the shaft, while the whole cost of the work is estimated at $1,122,000. The Committee unanimously approve the plan of this monument, and of the work that has already been done, and bear cheerful testimony to the energy, integrity, economy and patriotic love, which has animated and governed the transactions of the Washington National Monument Society, especially commend the design of building the monument by voluntary contributions of the people of the United States.

MILITARY POSTS.

The Secretary of War has recommended an appropriation of $120,000 for the erection of a five company military post near Beaver City, and Southern Utah.

IN COUNCIL.

Ten or twelve Republican Senators had a consultation with the President last night at the Executive Mansion.

LEAVE TO WITHDRAW.

The Congressional Committee recently appointed to investigate affairs at New Orleans have just handed their printed report to the President, and he has had an opportunity, for the first time, of examining it critically. In consequence of this examination, he has requested the resignations of Casey, Collector of Customs at New Orleans, and his deputy, Mr. Herwig. There is nothing in this report to show that these gentlemen were not honest and efficient in the discharge of their duties as Custom House officers, but owing to the character of some portions of the testimony, it is thought that a change in these officers might promote the general interests of the service.

THE WASHINGTON TREATY.

While it is generally believed from newspaper statements that the Treaty of Washington will fail of execution, gentlemen in official positions are not willing to make such admission. Nothing of the official correspondence between the United States and Great Britain, which has taken place since the respective statements of the case have been filed with the Geneva Tribunal, has been given to the public, but enough is known through other channels to apprehend danger to the treaty, owing to the objection of the British Government to the presentation of claims for consequential damages, in effect asking for their withdrawal as a movement preliminary to an arrangement affecting future belligerency and neutrality, and our refusal to accede to its wishes. Private letters from London recently received here say positively that the British Government will withdraw from the Geneva Tribunal rather than go before it with our claims for consequential damages pending. No such threat, however, has reached our Government. The question is now where it was several months ago, when their friendly note objecting to our presentation of that class of claims was received by this Government, the original position of the two countries not having been in the least degree changed by the correspondence. The reply of Secretary Fish to the last communication received from London will not reach its destination for eight or ten days, and, as the two Governments, where there is no need for haste, do not conduct their diplomacy by means of telegrams, as important errors may occur in their transmission, if for no other reason, it cannot now be said that the treaty has failed. While the Executive Department of the Government is committed against withdrawing the claims for consequential damages, and in effect deny that England should, by implication, dictate to us a modification of the American statement of the case, it does not follow that the negotiations are at an end. In this condition of misunderstanding between the two nations, and while this Government does not expect any monied consideration for consequential damages, but desires all claims of whatever character to be disposed of forever by the tribunal of arbitrators, it will continue the correspondence in the hope of removing the difficulty so that, if the treaty shall fail, the responsibility shall rest with Great Britain, and not with the United States.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

The Committee of Conference on the disagreeing amendments to the Deficiency Bill had a two hours' session yesterday, when the Senate agreed to abandon the amendment of Mr. Morrill (Vt.), but the House members determined to stand by the substitute of the House. The Committee meet to-morrow, with a view to reconcile their differences. The effect of Morrill's amendment is to lock in the Treasury the amount for which judgment has been entered in Court, under the Supreme Court decision, and the effect of the substitute from the House will be to pay these judgments and to require the Secretary of the Treasury to adjudicate the claims for cotton seized after June 25, 1865. Should the two houses fail to arrive at an agreement on the subject the decision of the Supreme Court fixes the status of claimants as to cotton seizures prior to June 25, 1865. All other cases stand as before. The fund to pay these claims is in the Treasury, held in trust for the claimants. It amounts to nearly $25,000,000, of which $10,000,000 is barred by statute limitation. A number of prominent attorneys here are actively engaged in working for their clients.

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Sunday morning, May 12.—The London *Observer* says communications have been passing between the Cabinets of Washington and London all the past week. The Government of the United States has assumed no definite position of a favorable character. There is ground for the hope, however, that President Grant may recommend, and the Senate approve a modification of the Treaty of Washington. The course of the British Government before Parliament to-morrow depends on the reply from the Washington Cabinet. Public opinion in England is averse to any action which will close the negotiation for a settlement.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 12.—The *Tribune's* London correspondent writes the following: Miss Grant's visit to London is, in its way, an event. The English have thought it a good season to prove that they desire to cultivate friendly relations with America, and have shown marked attention to the President's daughter. The wife of the English Minister of Foreign Affairs, called upon Miss Grant soon after her arrival, and has since acted as her guide and friend through the mazes of English society. The Queen sent a functionary from the Lord Chamberlain's office to the United States Legation to say that she desired to see Miss Grant, and to ask in what manner a visit could be arranged most agreeable to her. The Secretary of Legation, Mr. Moran, intimated that Miss Grant would decline presentation at a general levee or drawing-room, and it was thereupon arranged that a special reception should be given her by the Queen at Buckingham Palace at 1 o'clock on Thursday. A ceremony of this kind is exceptional, and is understood to be intended for particular civility. It is discussed in the papers with much gravity, and one ingenious writer finds grounds for hoping it will contribute something toward the settlement of the Alabama claims.

SPAIN.

MADRID, May 12.—The Carlists continue to give in their submission to the officers of the Government.

Marshal Serrano will have the greater portion of the forces under his command concentrated in the province of Biscay to-morrow.

The annual Budget has been made public. The expenditures of the past fiscal year were 552,000,000 piastres, and the receipts 548,000,000. The Budget proposes to levy a tax of 10 per cent on railway fares. The tax on the interest of the internal debt is retained. Legacies are also taxed, and the tax on landed property is increased to 10 per cent. The Budget for the maintenance of the clergy is continued substantially without change.

FRANCE.

PARIS, May 12.—Gambetta, replying to an address from a deputation of Alsatians said France must not speak of revenge. He advised them to adopt patience and tenacity as their watchwords for the future. True to a policy, of which these are the key notes, France would obtain satisfaction without resorting to the sword.

MEXICO.

TAMPICO, May 7.—Advices from San Luis Potosi, to the 28th ult., state that there are no Revolutionists in the States of San Luis Potosi, Guanajato, and Zacatecas, and that business is improving in those States.

Rocha has arrived at Mazatlan, and has confirmed the report of Diaz having been in Zatesco. Corelio left San Luis Potosi on the 25th ult., and went toward Monterey.

Garcia Ayola, Governor of Nuevo Leon, has issued a decree to the effect that all males over 15 years of age are liable to military duty or pay $15 per month six months in advance. He accompanies Cevallas and commands the troops of Cortino, who has been relieved.

Cevallos' advance occupies Camargo. The southern part of Nuevo Leon has pronounced in favor of the Government. Francisco Valdez and Matias Berlengo, commanding the forces at Linares and Montemoros, have declared against Trevino and in favor of the Government.

MATAMORAS, May 12.—Daily telegraphic communication was re-established with Reynosa yesterday, and will be open to Camargo to-morrow.

General Trevino, with a small cavalry force, left Camargo four days ago in the direction of Linares and Monterey. General Quiroga left at the same time with infantry towards Mier, which is also en route to Monterey by a different road than that taken by Trevino. The Revolutionary force with them was small, unclad, and in need of provisions. General Cevallos entered Reynosa to-day. It is rumored that General Cortez refuses to obey General Cevallos' orders, and will operate on his own account and live off the country. This, however, needs confirmation.

BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, May 12.—The Bank of Belgium has raised the rate of discount to 5 per cent.

POLITICAL.

Secretary Boutwell on the Situation—How Will the Germans Vote?—The Vice Presidency.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12.—Secretary Boutwell to-day grew quite enthusiastic over what he considered to be Grant's prospects, both for renomination and re-election. He says that Grant will poll the largest relative vote since Monroe, and will receive more Democratic votes than Greeley in a straightout contest between these two candidates. It is well known, so far as the President himself is concerned, that he holds this same opinion as to his ability to capture Democratic votes.

Senator Schurz is of the opinion that under no circumstances will the German vote go for Grant. The only danger he anticipates in this direction is that in case they have no decided preferences for candidates they may not vote at all. There is a strong impression here among Western men that the Administration has concluded to throw Wilson, of Iowa, overboard as a candidate for the Vice Presidency at Philadelphia, and stick to Colfax.

Quasi-Administration men here have about given up all hopes that Grant can be induced to withdraw from the coming Presidential contest. Their only hope now seems to be that Grant will be satisfied with a nomination which can be construed into an indorsement of his Administration, and then that he can be induced to write a letter of declination.

President Grant Reported as Not Anxious for a Renomination.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., May 12.—The *Gazette* in the morning will say editorially that they have information from one of the members of the National Central Republican Committee that Grant is not anxious to be renominated; that the Presidency has already cost him $18,000 above his salary, and that he desires to retire from the civil service. The *Gazette* has heretofore taken strong grounds in favor of Grant, but thinks another man than Grant will harmonize the discordant elements. Its influence in this district, as a leading Republican paper, will be felt.

Michigan Politics—Slight Republican Disaffection at East Saginaw.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, May 12.—The *Herald*, an independent weekly paper published at St. Joseph, in this State, has hoisted the Greeley and Brown ticket, and also publishes a letter indorsing it from a H. Morrison, of the same place, a gentleman well-known in Republican politics of this State.

Nearly all the Republican County Conventions in this State have instructed their delegates to the State Convention, to send only known Grant delegates to Philadelphia. In one of the East Saginaw ward primaries, however, a resolution was unanimously adopted protesting against President Grant's renomination, and asking for the nomination of Charles Francis Adams at Philadelphia.

Washington Territory.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 12.—Advices from Washington Territory say the appointment of General Terry as Governor, ensures a split in the Republican party of that Territory.

MISSOURI.

St. Louis Items.

ST. LOUIS, May 11.—The Photographers' Convention adjourned to-day, to meet at Rochester, N. Y., on the second Tuesday in June, 1873. The Convention has been numerously attended, and the most successful one yet held.

A young man, S. C. Gray, of Pittsburgh, was arrested here last night, having in his possession about $7,000 worth of cassimere and other expensive goods, and about $4,000 worth of diamonds, which, according to his own story, he procured under false pretences. Gray claims to be most respectably connected, his father being a wealthy merchant tailor in Pittsburgh.

Custom House Commissioners selected to-day the block for the new Government building, bounded by Tenth and Eleventh and Locust and St. Charles streets. A minority of the Board selected the block between Eighth and Ninth, and Olive and Locust streets. Both blocks are far removed from the business centre.

Pennsylvania Oil Production.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., May 12.—The *Courier* will publish to-morrow morning the following report of the production of petroleum for the month of April:

	Brls
Total production	496,780
Daily average	16,016
Increase in daily average over March	662
Total stock, May 1	109,381
Increase in total stock during April	77,097
Number of wells being drilled	377

NEW YORK.

The Eight-Hour Movement Assuming Formidable Proportions.

The Carpenters and Joiners to Inaugurate a Strike To-Day.

Other Trades Preparing to Follow Their Example.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE EIGHT-HOUR MOVEMENT.

NEW YORK, May 12.—The eight hour movement has assumed very formidable proportions in New York since the recent assurance of President Grant to a delegation of masons from this city, and the successful strikes of several classes of artisans to which the employers have yielded without any serious contest. The carpenters and joiners of New York will strike to-morrow for eight hours. A similar strike in Brooklyn was made last week, and up to date over one hundred bosses have accepted the terms. Two or three weeks ago the painters went on a strike, and after a short resistance the employers were forced to accede. The stone-cutters had previously been working eight hours a day with the reluctant consent of the employers. So had the plasterers. The bricklayers, by peaceable consultation and action, have been promised that two hours will be taken off their day's labor on Tuesday. And now the carpenters, the strongest organization of all, have notified the leading builders that on and after to-morrow morning their hours of labor must be reduced without any reduction of pay or they will not resume work. On Friday, to the number of 900, they held a meeting in Masonic Hall to consider the advisability of striking. The meeting was held with closed doors, none but members of the Society being admitted; but it was understood that the consultation was stormy, the debate lengthened and every argument was carefully presented and studied. After intense excitement, it was finally resolved to adopt the course which was put in operation last evening. It was resolved that no compromise with the bosses would be entertained, and no reduction in the rate of wages be allowed as a set-off to the eight hours ultimatum. The Society numbers 1,800 members. Only one or two extensive employers of carpenters, thus far have signified their intention to yield. Summer, however, is the busiest season, and the strikers have timed it accordingly. The carpenters justify the strike for the following reasons: They say the length of the present day's work precludes all thought of intellectual improvement, a man after a long day's toil having neither the inclination nor the ability to sit down at night and read. They say they want to have some culture and keep up with the spirit of the age; that the strike is not entered upon from selfish motives. They have no stationary workshop. To-day they may be working at the Battery, the next at Harlem. It is impossible to have a change of residence every time their location of labor is altered, so in order to get to work at the prescribed time in the morning they are forced to rise at an extremely early hour without having the rest they require. If their demands be complied with it will lengthen the period of every job they are employed on one-fifth, thus preventing the crowding of a vast amount of labor into one season, and thus making it in the end better for both employers and men. They expect to be joined in the strike by the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, headquarters in England, and who claim that they will be sustained by the wealthy parent society. Plumbers, it is said, are also moving to secure the eight-hour system, and the indications are that numerous other trades will quickly follow. The striking carpenters will assemble to-morrow, at Masonic Hall, to deliberate on questions relative to their demand.

FUNERAL OF BUCHANAN READ.

The funeral of T. Buchanan Read will take place on Tuesday next at 1 p. m., from the residence of his sister, Mrs. James Caldwell, at Germantown, Pa. Mr. Read expired last night at a few minutes before 11 o'clock. Friends who inquired at his apartments at the Astor House an hour earlier were told that he was no worse, and his death was so tranquil and painless that it was not known that dissolution had set in until half an hour before the event. He was conscious throughout his illness, and died resigned. He was nursed devotedly by his wife, who has been assisted in her affliction by many kind and deeply-sympathizing friends. Some of Mr. Read's relatives expressed a desire that his remains should be interred in Spring Grove Cemetery, Cincinnati, but, as he is a Pennsylvanian, it has been decided that his final resting-place shall be Laurel Hill, near Philadelphia.

DREW'S BIG SPEC.

A report is current, in business circles, that Daniel Drew has delivered his 50,000 Erie, seller's option during 1872, and retired from the obligations of this celebrated contract. The checks on either side are also being withdrawn from the Trust Company, where they have been placed as a margin for the faithful performance of the agreement. Another version is that only a portion of the margin has been withdrawn by mutual consent, to be returned to active speculative use.

KILLED BY A BLOW.

Bernard Murrin, a man of light build, and having lost an arm during the war, called on Robert Hayes, his sister's husband, in Brooklyn, this forenoon, between 10 and 11 o'clock. The party took several drinks, and fell into a quarrel. The one-armed man struck his powerful brother-in-law below the ear with his fist, breaking his neck and causing death. Hayes was a shoemaker, and Murrin is a politician in a small way. A short time ago he almost killed a man with whom he had a fight in Grand street by striking him with his fist. When arrested to-day Murrin said, "When I struck Hayes he turned and was about to fall. I caught him and went for a doctor. When I returned he was dead. The injury was accidental, for we were always on the best of terms."

[To the Associated Press.]

FUNERAL OF T. BUCHANAN READ.

NEW YORK, May 12.—The funeral of T. Buchanan Read takes place on Tuesday afternoon, from the residence of his brother-in-law, J. P. Cadwell, in Philadelphia. The remains will be interred in Laurel Hill Cemetery.

PUGILISTIC.

Yesterday the preliminaries for the prize fight, for the championship of the world, between Jem Mace and Ned O'Baldwin, were finally arranged. They signed new articles, to fight in Virginia, on the 16th of July, for $1,000 a side. The money has all been transferred to the stakeholder.

CHARGES AGAINST JUDGE CURTIS.

The charges preferred against Judge Curtis, of the Marine Court, by the Bar Association are published. The principal specification is that of indecent language from the bench, denial of trial by jury, and a law partnership of a corrupt nature.

THE WOODHULL CONVENTION.

At the afternoon session of the Woodhull Convention yesterday, a resolution was adopted, authorizing the issue of bonds for the expenses of the campaign. The bonds are to be payable when the people succeed in regaining possession of the Government. Some $3,000 were pledged.

A BULL MOVEMENT PREDICTED.

The *Herald's* monetary article has the following: Some of the wise men of the street and those who have the reputation of being farseeing and sagacious dealers, prognosticate a bull movement next week that will at least cause the market to recover from its present depressed condition, and send the majority of speculative stocks up three or four per cent.

POST OFFICE EMBEZZLEMENT.

J. R. Patteman, for a long time a prominent clerk of the New York Post Office, has been arrested and committed in default of $5,000 bail for embezzling letters and packages containing articles of value. Some of the articles were found on his person. He admitted his guilt.

DESTROYED BY FIRE.

The Woods on Shelter Island, in Gardner's Bay, Long Island, have been burned, it is supposed by an incendiary. Several small fish oil factories were destroyed. Loss $35,000.

THE PHILIPS MURDER.

John Moore is under arrest on suspicion, he closely answering the description of the murderer of Philips, the jeweler.

SUNDAY READING.

The Mercantile Library Reading Room was open to-day, for the first time on Sunday. The attendance was about one-fifth the usual number.

TAMMANY.

Tammany has called a public meeting in Tammany Hall on Tuesday evening, to consider such reorganization of the Democratic party in this city as will secure success in the pending elections.

MARINE.

Arrived, steamers Deutschland, from Bremen, and Parthia, from Liverpool.

PRESBYTERIAN BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

The anniversary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions was held to-night at Madison Square Church. Rev. Dr. Ellinwood, President, reported that the receipts for the year were $449,000, against $320,000 the preceding year. There was a debt remaining of $50,000 until a few days ago, when a legacy of $38,000 was received. Dr. Hall gave a gratifying account of the progress made.

COMPLIMENTARY.

Charles S. H. Small, for the past two years Night Chief Operator on the Western lines, in the General Office of the Western Union Telegraph Company, of this city, has resigned, and accepted the Assistant Superintendency with the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company. The Western press are indebted to him for many favors.

LIKELY TO RECOVER.

Charles H. Phelps, the jeweler who was shot by a burglar on Friday evening last, is still living, and likely to recover.

INDIANA.

Unfounded Rumors—Railroad Consolidation.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 12.—Considerable excitement was occasioned yesterday by reports that a German girl, Liza Smith, had met a violent death through Robert Waldo, by whom she had just been delivered of a child, and had been buried secretly by him. The remains were disinterred, and a *post mortem* examination revealed no cause for such rumors. A Coroner's jury is investigating the matter, however, and Waldo has thought best to leave town.

Articles consolidating the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes, and the Attica & Terre Haute Railroad Companies, as the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad Company, were filed yesterday.

John Williams, a laborer, was caught between a train of cars and a building, yesterday, and fatally injured.

MICHIGAN.

The Troubles in the Mining District—Murder Case.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, May 12.—A detachment of United States troops left this city, this morning, under command of Major Kenzie Bates, for Houghton, in the Upper Peninsula, having been ordered there at the request of Sheriff Shea, of Houghton County, who telegraphed to Governor Baldwin that he is apprehensive of a general strike among the miners of that neighborhood, and of consequent outrage and rioting. They will be joined by another company of regulars at the Sault.

The man Smith, who confessed to the murder of Dennison Miller, in Greenfield, last winter, was arraigned yesterday, and then pleaded not guilty. The conviction that he is insane is increasing.

Death on Shipboard.

NEW YORK, May 12.—Bark Caroline, from Bremen, had seventeen deaths during the passage out of 414 passengers, and the bark Gessner, from Bremen with 270 passengers, had sixteen deaths. Brig Abbie Clifford, of Stockton, Me., arrived to-day from Pernambuco. Captain Clifford, mate, steward, and a seaman, died of yellow fever, and the Captain's wife and others were sick but recovered. After the death of the late Captain, the wife navigated the brig and brought her into port.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WASHINGTON, May 12—1 a. m.—A rising barometer, wind veering to the northwesterly and northeasterly and generally clear and pleasant weather prevails over the New England, Middle and South Atlantic States, and from the lakes Westward. Clear and pleasant weather with easterly to southerly winds from the Ohio Valley northward, and westward; easterly and southerly winds with clear and partially cloudy weather. Dangerous winds not anticipated.

Fatal Fire-Damp Explosion.

SCRANTON, Pa., May 12.—Yesterday morning, while a party of engineers were examining a disused gangway in the Pine Ridge colliery, two miles from Wilkesbarre, an explosion of fire-damp took place. Thomas Morgan, David Morgan, and Evan Davis were killed, and another badly hurt, but will recover. The explosion did not extend beyond the gangway in which it occurred.

Bad Break in the Erie Canal.

SPRAKERS, N. Y., May 11.—One hundred and fifty feet of the towpath of the Erie Canal gave way this morning, twenty feet below the canal bottom, at Big Nose. It will take about ten days for repairs.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

Another Touch of It.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 7, 1872.

To the House Committee on Military Affairs:

GENTLEMEN: On Friday last, soon after the nomination of Horace Greeley was announced, General Coburn notified to me that he should at once remove me from the Clerkship of the Committee, assigning, as the only reason for his action, that a person who was opposed to the Administration of General Grant, as he supposed me to be from my connection with the New York *Tribune*, could not, with propriety, longer hold any official position at the hands of the Republican party. He further informed me that he should not have removed me if the Cincinnati Convention had adjourned without making a nomination, as he hoped would be the case. I requested him to lay the matter before the Committee at the next meeting, but he refused positively to do so, saying in effect that he should not consult the Committee on the subject at all, because he had the power to remove and appoint a clerk without their action. I informed him that I had consulted the Speaker, and several Chairmen of important committees upon this point, and that they all agreed that a Chairman had no more right to remove a clerk without the authority of a majority of the Committee than he had to pass a bill by his single vote. Mr. Coburn denied the correctness of this view. We had some further conversation about the inconsistency of his action, with the President's recent proclamation on the subject of Civil Service Reform, but upon this question, I regret to say, our opinions were no more harmonious than upon his right peremptorily to dismiss me by his simple word of mouth. Finally, at my request, General Coburn agreed to defer the final settlement of the question until yesterday.

On yesterday afternoon I showed him a letter from the Speaker of the House, concurred in by the Chairmen of the two leading Committees of the House, a copy of which is annexed, fully sustaining my position. He still declined to lay the matter before the Committee, but informed me that he had consulted all the Republican members, and that they sustained him in his action. I have, therefore, no other course to pursue but to accept and act upon his notice of dismissal, and I shall this day vacate my office.

In thus retiring from a position which I have held for nearly seven years, I feel it my duty to earnestly protest against the theory apparently involved in my removal, that a Government officer becomes unfit to perform his duties when his convictions on political questions differ from those of his official superiors. I believe this theory to be a vicious one, and to have occasioned much of the inefficiency, demoralization, and corruption which exist in the public service. I trust that it may speedily be supplanted by the principle which prevailed in the earlier days of the Republic, when capacity and integrity were the only requirements made of men holding appointive offices. During my long service in the Committee, the greater part of the time under the chairmanship of three of the most distinguished men who have been in Congress in recent years, it has never before been intimated to me that a difference of political opinion with the Chairman would be cause for my removal. If it had been, I should not have continued in the position for a single day, for to have done so would have involved a sacrifice of manliness and self-respect.

I leave the Committee with kind feelings toward its members, and with gratitude for the many marks of kindness and confidence I have received at their hands. I go to the Reporters' Gallery as a representative of the *Tribune*, with a feeling of increased independence as a journalist, from no longer holding office in these days when official position is often regarded as a badge of political servility.

Very respectfully, the Committee's obedient servant.

E. V. SMALLEY.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 6, 1872.

DEAR SIR: In answer to your inquiry in regard to choosing clerks of committees, I have to say that it is very often left to the Chairman, as a matter of courtesy merely, but not of right. I have served on five committees with clerks; on three of them the committees chose the clerk by a majority vote; on two of them the Chairman was allowed by courtesy to select the clerk. As a matter of strict parliamentary right, the selection of the clerk belongs to the majority of the committee. Respectfully, &c.,

J. G. BLAINE.

I fully concur in all that is said by the Speaker. My experience is entirely in accord with it.

H. L. DAWES.

I also concur. J. A. GARFIELD.

The Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill.

WASHINGTON, May 9.

The Sundry Civil Expense Appropriation bill, reported to the House to-day, makes a total appropriation of about $17,500,000. The principal objects provided for in the bill are as follows: The revenue marine service, $1,078,000; Custom House establishment, about $2,300,000; coast survey, $722,000; refunding to States expenses incurred in raising volunteers, $501,206; surveying public lands, $828,000; expenses of collecting revenue from the sale of public lands, $475,000; navy-yards, $1,059,000; armories and arsenals, $1,107,000; for continuing the work of the new State Department building, $800,000; for continuing the work of the New Orleans Custom House, $300,000; for a new Government building at Cincinnati, $300,000; for the same at Hartford, Conn., $100,000; for the same at Albany, N. Y., $100,000; for the same at Indianapolis, $100,000; for the completion of a Government building at Columbia, S. C., $100,000; for the continuation of the work of the Custom House at Charleston, S. C., $100,000; for life-saving stations on the coast, $162,000. Marine hospital service, $125,000; expenses of loans and Treasury notes, $225,000; Freedmen's Bureau, $175,000; public buildings and grounds in and around Washington, $246,000; Capitol extension, $109,000; Government Insane Asylum, $178,000; Metropolitan police, $208,000; for pedestal for the equestrian statue of General Winfield Scott, authorized by the act of July 15, 1870, $42,000; for defraying the expenses of the Courts of the United States, including the District of Columbia, for juries and witnesses and expenses of suits in which the United States are concerned, of prosecutions for offences committed against the United States, for the safe keeping of prisoners, and for expenses which may be incurred in the enforcement of the act of Feb. 28, 1871, $3,600,000; for the Signal Service weather reports, $225,000, provided that no part of this appropriation shall be paid to any telegraph company which shall refuse to transmit Government messages under the provisions of the act of 1866 and at the rates of compensation therefor to be established by the Postmaster General. The details of the appropriations for new lighthouses and various other objects provided for in this bill were given to the public during its preparation. This is the last general appropriation bill to be reported to the House this session.

LOCAL TAXATION.

The London *Saturday Review* has the following notice of Mr. David A. Wells' last report on State and municipal taxation:

The most interesting of the works that form our list for this month, is a brief and succinct State paper transmitted by Governor Hoffman of New York, to the State Legislature, containing a report on the system of local taxation, and the scheme of a new fiscal code, drawn up by three Commissioners, of whom Mr. David A. Wells, perhaps the highest and soundest authority on these subjects in America, is the first. The paper is all that might be expected from such an author; clear and accurate in its statements, logical in its inferences, practical and reasonable its suggestions. It is curious that, at a time when English reformers are complaining of the exemption of personalty from local taxation, and of the unjust burdens thereby thrown on real property, American opinion is being gradually drawn by force of experience in the very opposite direction, and tends to relieve personal property from all direct imposts, in the belief that both realty and personalty will profit in the long run by the change. It is not long since we noted a report by a Massachusetts official pointing out the mischievous influence of the local taxation of movable property, in driving it, with its owners, from the highly-taxed cities to the lightly rated villages. It is more difficult to evade State taxes in this way; but the present report shows reason to believe that the greater portion of the taxable personality of the State does contrive to evade the burden, which consequently falls most unequally on such property as cannot escape. It will be remembered that American direct taxation is levied on capital values, not on income, and often ranges as high as one and a half or two per cent upon the former. Thus the large incomes often earned by professional labor are exempt, while realized property and savings, unless invested in United States bonds, pay from one-seventh to one-fourth of their whole income in taxes. The greatest anomalies are found to be inevitable. Thus the States have generally attempted to tax all personalty belonging to their citizens, and at the same time all property situated within their jurisdiction; and the result is that the same stock of goods may be taxed twice over, once in the State where it is situate, and once in that where the owner is domiciled—a proceeding which, as the Commissioners show, is probably unconstitutional, and would be disallowed by the Federal Courts. Again, as in some States a taxpayer is not allowed to deduct his debts from his valuation, a merchant worth $20,000 may be taxed on the contents of his warehouses, worth perhaps $100,000; and again, a manufacturer residing within the State is taxed on the whole value of his plant and stock, while his competitor, who resides just outside the boundary, but sells all his wares in New York, is, so far as that State is concerned, exempt. The attempt to tax the capital value of mortgages, where the interest is limited by law, was found to result in the absolute impossibility of borrowing on mortgage; and the State of New Jersey, refusing to abolish the tax, was actually compelled to exempt from it the richest and busiest counties lying within the suburbs and vicinity of the great commercial metropolis. At the same time, all attempts to relieve the sufferers by this injustice, opens such opportunities to fraud as almost to defeat the tax. It seems that the idea of a direct tax on incomes is deemed too impracticable to deserve consideration, either as too inquisitorial, or involving too much reliance on the word of the taxpayers, or both. Consequently the Commissioners recommend the exemption of all personalty, except stock and shares, from taxation; substituting an "occupancy tax," to be assessed on an assumed valuation of thrice the rental or rental value of all dwellings and buildings, and to be paid by the occupier of such, whether owner or tenant. This is, in fact, a house-tax in aid of a local rate on real property; precisely Mr. Goschen's proposal of last year. The report casts light on many interesting fiscal questions, and mentions incidentally many curious particulars of the State finances which will well repay attentive perusal.

Universal Exposition of 1872 at Paris.

The Universal Exposition which is to be open from the 15th of July to the 1st of November, 1872, in the Palace of Industry at Paris, has been everywhere welcomed with great sympathy, and its success will be complete, notwithstanding the short time which precedes its opening.

Diplomatic aid has been pretty generally promised to the work prosecuted by the National Society for the Encouragement of Industrial Laborers.

The entire press lends it its aid; we have seen all the papers, from Siam to Venezuela, give it their patronage.

The whole world gives proof of its sympathy for the City of Paris, by holding it an honor to figure in this improvised Exposition.

Requests for admission have come to the managers of the Society, (whose office is No. 23 Chaussee d'Atin street, Paris,) not only from Belgium, Holland, Denmark, England, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Turkey, Austria, Switzerland, and Russia, but also from Central America and Asia.

There is reason to fear that the Palace of Industry will be too small, and the philanthropic society which has taken the initiative in this private work is making preparations for the construction of spacious annexes.

The railroad and maritime transportation companies have consented to make large reductions of rates on goods intended for the Exposition, both in going and coming.

We are pleased to inform our readers that, among the many happy ideas of this great peaceful manifestation of commerce and industry, there will be, during the fourteen Sundays for which the Exposition will last, competitive trials of French, Belgian, Holland, Danish, Swedish, Norwegian, Luxembourg, Austrian, Swiss, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, and English brass musical instruments.

Paris will prove to the world this year that the reverses of France have made her lose nothing of her past grandeur, or the great attractiveness which characterizes her.

The exposition of European products will be open between July 15 and Aug. 1; and, between the 15th and the 25th of August, the exposition of the products of Africa, Asia, America, and Oceanica will open. This sensible determination will give time to exhibitors, and will also avoid all the annoyances of a hurried organization, especially if persons who desire to exhibit articles do not wait till the last moment to send their request for admission to the office, No. 23 Chaussee d'Antin street, Paris. Foreigners can apply to the French Consuls, or Special Commissioners; French colonists to the Governors.

A Husband Who Couldn't Appreciate the Dolly Vardens.

If husbands are to be mistaken in "Dolly Varden" dresses, as was an unfortunate husband in Philadelphia, the sooner the fashion is squelched the better will it be for the peace of society. The husband in question one night missed from the supper table his wife Matilda, and inquired of his little boy whither had she gone, and just at that moment the dining-room door opened and a lady entered. The husband observed a wild look in the eye, and also noticed that she was attired in an outlandish style, having on, as he says, a dress with sunflowers, and cabbages, and pumpkins worked all over it, and a lot of snakes squirming round for a background.

Rising, the man said, "Madam, whom do you wish to see?" and then said aside, "Poor thing, she's crazy." This last remark settled the business for him, as the weird female made a bolt and tightly grasped his Adam's apple, and choked him until his face assumed the color of a banner of the Commune. After she had enjoyed a surfeit of choking her husband she flopped into a chair, and with tears coursing each other down her cheeks, exclaimed: "That I should ever live to hear my husband say that I was crazy!" This amused the husband, and elevating himself to his full proportions, said:

"You can't blame me, madam, for supposing you an insane woman, and now that I know you are really the mother of these interesting children, will you have the kindness to retire to the sanctity of your chamber and peel yourself off that piece of furniture chintz or window curtain, or whatever it is you call it?"

"Window curtain, chintz!" said the spouse, "why, it's you that's out of your head. That's a Dolly Varden, and a very pretty pattern, too."

"Madam," replied the husband, "we may be out of our head, but if that is a Dolly Varden, we are most decidedly out of pocket. Why, it looks like a circus dress; and the idea of a woman at your time of life—"

"My time of life!"

"Yes, your time of life. The next thing, I suppose, you will be practicing the trapeze act in the back yard. Why, it is enough to give a man the *delirium tremens* to look at it. Who ever saw such a pattern? It's flash wall-paper run mad. You look exactly like some Japanese tea-sign. And now just bounce out of here with that Fejee battle-flag, or you'll scare the baby to death."

There was an ominous pause for a moment, and then the eldest daughter said:

"Why, you ought to be ashamed of yourself, father. It's all the style, and I am going to have one, too; there now." "Yes, and I want one; all the girls have got them." Thus spoke Maria, the second eldest. "Any more?" gasped the husband; "are there any more? Hadn't the baby better have one? I guess I'll get one myself. How do they make up for pantaloons? Ha! ha! ha! (demoniacally). Let me have a Dolly Varden. Let me clutch it. Bring me a pattern of monkeys scaling lamp-posts. How would a Chinese puzzle look, or a map of Fairmount Park?" All the rest is a blank. The unhappy husband has just been liberated from an asylum, and pronounced cured. But the only way they managed it was to dress him up in a Dolly Varden, marked out with the ground plan of the streets of Boston.

—Perry's dog-sledge and raft expedition in search of the open Polar sea, sails, via Alaska, this week.

—Yesterday afternoon a gang of rowdies attacked a number of peaceable Germans at Smith's Island, opposite Philadelphia. Three special officers interfered, and securing three men, took them on board a boat to bring them across to the city. They were followed by a gang of roughs, and a fearful fight took place on board, in which several men were badly injured. The officers were severely hurt. On reaching the other side officers came to their assistance, and a running fight took place through the streets for a distance of three squares. None of the gang were captured. One of the officers had his head cut and ribs broken. Another was terribly beaten.

MARRIED.

BINE—DOUGLASS—May 12th, at the Cathedral of Saints Peter and Paul, by Right Rev. Bishop Whitehouse, Cicero Bine and Amy B. Douglass, both of Chicago.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

LaFayette Chapter No. 2 R. A. M.—Regular Convocation this Monday evening, at 7½ o'clock, for business and work on the R. A. Degree Hall, 99 West Lake-st. By order of the H. P. E. N. TUCKER, Secretary.

Carpenters' Amalgamated Trade and Benevolent Society.

All members are requested to meet at 222 West Twelfth-st., Wednesday morning, at 8 a. m., sharp.

Chicago Commandery No. 19, K. T.

Special conclave Monday evening, at 7½ o'clock. By order of E. C. JOHN WHITLEY, Recorder.

Personal Liberty League.

All citizens of the Eleventh Ward who are interested against the Temperance Law are cordially invited to attend a meeting to be held on Monday evening, at 8 o'clock, in the Orpheus Hall, corner of Lake and Peoria-sts.

M. B. MILLER (Buffalo Miller),
C. J. FRANK,
E. C. BUCK,
Ward Committee.

Firemen's Benevolent Ass'n.

NOTICE.—The annual meeting for the election of Trustees will be held at Room 5, new City Hall, La Salle-st. entrance, on Tuesday evening, May 14, at 8 p. m.
D. J. SWEENIE, Secretary.

WALL PAPER.

HILGER, JENKINS & CO.,
Successors to E. G. L. Faxon & Co.
WALLPAPER,
Parlor and Hall Decorations,
ALL KINDS.
Mattresses and Bedding,
WINDOWSHADES,
Lace Curtains, &c.
648 AND 650 WABASH-AV.,
Between Thirteenth & Fourteenth-sts

INSURANCE.

Insurance Claims Wanted.

We will pay cash for a limited amount of Claims on the following Bankrupt Insurance Companies, at the following rates:

State, of Chicago, 7 cents.
Merchants', of Chicago, 6 1-2 cents.
Firemen's, of Chicago, 6 cents.
Commercial, of Chicago, 2 cents.
Mutual Security, of Chicago, 3 cents.

Suburban lots in exchange for above claims on good terms. SHUFELDT & BALL, Attorneys, 23 West Madison-st.

Republic Insurance Certificates.

I will sell from $5,000 to $10,000 certificates at market price. Will buy Jury certificates.
R. D. STILES, 42 West Madison, Room 1.

PAPER HANGINGS.

J. J. McGRATH,
PAPERHANGINGS
At FACTORY PRICES.
State & 12th-sts.

BUSINESS CARDS.

S. S. Greeley, City and County Surveyor,
Removed to Room 22 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

GEO. H. FROST,
CITY SURVEYOR,
509 WABASH-AV.

W. B. LANGLEY,
Wholesale Dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, and Fancy Goods. NO. 21 SOUTH CANAL-ST.

MISCELLANEOUS.

(Incorporated November, 1859.)
THE
National Bank Note Company
OFFICE:
NO. 1 WALL-ST., NEW YORK.
Engraves and Prints
Bank Notes, Drafts, Certificates, Checks, Town, County, State, and Railroad Bonds, Stock Certificates, Bills of Exchange, Postage Stamps, Insurance Policies, &c.,
In the highest style of the art, with SPECIAL SAFEGUARDS, devised by the Company and PATENTED TO PREVENT COUNTERFEITING and ALTERATIONS.
Plates Warranted for 30,000 Perfect Impressions
NO AGENCY IN CHICAGO.

Wrapping Paper
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS AT
J. R. LAWRENCE & CO.'S,
250 *East Lake-st., Chicago.*

PRUSSING'S
White Wine Vinegar.
A most superb article. Warranted pure and to preserve pickles. Office 341 State st.

BOND AND BLOTTING PAPER,
At Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s,
11, 13 and 15 North Desplaines-st., and 141 Wabash-av.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

Goodrich's Steamers.
Daily, Sundays excepted, for Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, etc., at 9 a. m.
Daily, Sundays excepted, for Grand Haven and Muskegon, etc., at 7 p. m.
Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, for St. Joseph, etc., at 11 p. m.
Monday, Wednesday, and [illegible] for Green Bay, etc., at 7 p. m.

DRY GOODS.

RETAIL
Department.
SUITS, SACQUES, ETC.
On Monday, the 13th inst., we shall offer for sale one of the largest and best assorted collections of Ladies' Suits and Sacques, ever seen in this city, consisting, in part, of Twilled and Plain Foulard Pongees, Silk and Wool Spanglines, Mozambique and Australian Crepe Cloths, Lyons Foulards, French Cashmeres, Drab d'ete, Plain and Satin Striped Batistes, English, French and Saxony, Challies, Poplins, Serges, Embroidered Bareges.
SACQUES AND TALMAS
in Silk, Drab d'ete, Cashmere, and Cloth, Embroidered House Jackets, Opera and Carriage Sacques, and Talmas, Lace Sacques, Jackets, and Points. At our uniform low prices.
J. V. FARWELL & CO.,
Monroe & Franklin-sts.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.
Missouri Valley Life Ins. Co.,
With Its 12 per cent Tontine Dividend Plan.
84 MARKET-ST.
COLE & DAVIS.

CHAPIN & GORE,
Have removed their Wholesale Department to No. 73 Monroe st., between State and Dearborn, where they have in their spacious salesrooms the largest stock of
Fine Old Copper-Distilled Whiskies,
In the world. Also, a large assortment of all kinds of IMPORTED LIQUORS, WINES AND CIGARS. Our Branch Store at No. 142 Twenty-second-st., will be continued under the superintendence of Mr. John A. Harper.
Chicago, May 11, 1872.

REMOVAL.
JOSEPH STOCKTON & CO.,
TEAMING AND DRAYAGE,
Have removed from 43 Canal-st. to 88 Market-st., Room 11.

REMOVAL.
JOHN MOLTER,
Importer and Wholesale Dealer in
Musical Instruments, Pianos, Organs, Sheet Music, &c.,
Has removed from 134 West Madison-st., to
120 *WEST MADISON.*

REMOVAL.
MORSE, WARD & CO.,
Grain Commission Merchants, removed to their old office, No. 151 Monroe st. (Kent's Building).

REMOVAL.
J. D. HARVEY, Real Estate and Loans. Office in basement of Bryant Block, corner Monroe & LaSalle-sts. Real estate bought and sold. Loans on real estate and collaterals.

TO RENT.

TO RENT.
Second, third and fourth floors in that beautiful iron front building, 335 Wabash-av., 120 feet north from the Post Office. These are splendid Wholesale Store-rooms, the easiest of ascent, and the best lighted of any in Chicago, having equal depth. Call and judge for yourselves. Application may be made in the stores below, or to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., 285 West Madison st.

FOR RENT.
With Patent Hoisting Machines, three large stores cor. Kinzie and Dearborn-sts.

FURNITURE.

OFFICE DESKS
Manufactured as a specialty.
A. H. ANDREWS & CO.,
119 and 121 W. Washington st.

Fashionable
FURNITURE,
W. W. STRONG FURNITURE CO.
353 to 359 W. Randolph-st., Chicago.
Branch Salesroom, Wabash-av. and 12th-st.
We call special attention to our stock of Low Priced Goods, suitable for present demands.

Office Desks Cheap.
At LUDGWIG'S,
157 West Lake-st.

FINANCIAL.

CORN EXCHANGE
NATIONAL BANK.
Capital - - $500,000.00
FAVORABLY LOCATED
Cor. Market & Washington-sts.
A General Banking Business transacted. Accounts solicited.
JULIAN S. RUMSEY, Pres't.
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ORSON SMITH, Cashier.
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JULIAN S. RUMSEY, B. P. HUTCHINSON,
S. A. KENT, EDSON KEITH,
MURRY NELSON, CHAS. B. POPE,
C. F. CULVER, HENRY BOTSFORD,
N. K. PLATT, J. H. DWIGHT,
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MONEY TO LOAN
On City Real Estate.
Interest 9 Per Cent. Can Close at once.
J. H. BISSELL, 43 Bryan Block.

STOCKS WANTED
CHICAGO CITY RAILWAY.
BY HAMMOND & WATSON, Financial Agents, 54 Washington-st.

Money to Loan.
For six months or less at low rates. By HAMMOND & WATSON, Financial Agents, 54 Washington-st.

WASHINGTON.

The Big Hit in the Blind---The White Hat High Up.

The Alabama Muddle,

A Disgrace at Home and a Blunder for Civilization.

Mr. Fish in Pickle.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, May 8.

What was done at Cincinnati was a ten-strike. The good humor and the light head came to the top, and raised the Old White Hat. It won. At first there was a guffaw. Some good people imitated Jonah and Job, and sat down in the ash-heaps. They wept by the willows of Cincinnati. Anybody that had a ticket for weeping at Cincinnati had a right to use it. But the parties are cracked from bottom to top. The new nation is coming up the middle, with the White Hat before and the Red Head close behind. It takes a hurrah candidate to carry a forlorn hope when two old parties get wedged in the way. Jefferson, Jackson, Harrison, Taylor. And now, with a hearty laugh, the [illegible] of Civil Law and Prize Strawberries comes in. We shall have crotchets, but no more Sphinx Government. The retiring President says he wishes he had never entered the White House. The old political chirps are mad. Nothing turns out right. The Alabama Treaty is a sell, and we have lost everything for consequentialities.

If the Administration could trample up the consequents,
And catch with his surcease success!

AN ORPHAN ASYLUM STUDY.

Was there ever such a muddle and disgraceful conclusion as has come upon the Alabama case! Everybody here, without regard to party, is humiliated. The New York *Herald* calls frantically on Grant to turn Fish out, or turn out himself. Even the New York *Times* can imitate the example of the ass kicking the dying lion, and it says to the Administration that this is exasperating. If *Harper's Weekly* was not the bigoted personal organ it is, it might aspire to some national reputation by caricaturing these follies in administration, now far more significant to its patriotic readers than the salvation of U. S. Grant or the memory of the late Tammany Hall. Mr. Fish has proved, in the end, to be of little better mind than the collection of boys whom Grant gathered about him in the beginning, on the same principle that a military General, like Marlborough, in time of peace, might have composed his staff. First, your General would have for his peace establishment a worthless, scapegrace brother-in-law or nephew, who was sent into the army to save his family bother and the costs of prosecution. Next, your General would get a couple of rich Aides-de-Camp, who might make the table rich with vintages, and who would be useful, in case of a tour of inspection, to open the social gates in strange cities. And, finally, there would be two or three very good fellows indeed, pleasant at anecdote, fine at repartee, amiable in the family, and able to match swords with any political or military rival of the opposite staff, when the General's name was brought into question. I forgot to add that there might be, on such a staff, one noisy, listening, gadding fellow, who would bring in all the news of the town for the General's delectation, so that he might know upon whom to be revenged, and what was said of his stud and dogs. In this way, we get a Cabinet together; "and," says the General, "there is nothing to do in peace, and, if there should be anything out of ordinary in such a miserable stage of existence, I am a great man of war, and that will fall to me."

STUDY IN MYTHOLOGY.

Mr. Hamilton Fish has been well sifted here, both personally and by the light of what he has tried to do. Like General Grant, he has not been fortunate in his kin and associates. The Assistant Secretary whom he brought here is a man who writes with a relentless and long quill, and speaks in diplomacy much as a caustic critic might review a book. Nepotism, or next to it, adhered to the State Department when the Secretary's son-in-law took the suspicious position of counsel in America for the Spanish Government. There is no position in the Administration requiring a man of less acerbity and of more breadth of charity in dealing with human nature than the State Office. A good State Minister has seldom been found without qualities of *bon hommie*, suavity, and subtlety. The terrible Bismarck is one of the most jovial men I have ever met. William H. Seward passed his long and illustrious career here with only one guard, and that was instigated by his superior. All know the easy astuteness of men like Talleyrand, Cavour, and those who have made States neighborly, and yet influential in the family of nations. Mr. Fish, to look upon, is this kind of man, and he is affable and genial in discourse, and well educated. He seems, however, to be given up to certain old, deeply-rooted prejudices upon particular men, and, at sufficiently frequent times, to despotic impulses of resentment. His judgment in the Alabama Treaty was either originally at fault, or somebody had him in keeping,—either Bancroft Davis, or old Caleb Cushing, that nightmare of Administrations. Looking back over the scene of the Catacazy quarrel, of what account is it now, although the poor, lying devil has been completely trampled out by Fish, and cut adrift on a moderate pension to gnaw out his days, and perhaps receive the upbraidals of that celebrated spouse who was his particular jealousy, and, in much, his fall? Suppose he did lie amongst the newspaper-men, and invent despatches, and say surly things around the street-corners, would not all these have come to their own conclusion, and destroyed the man effectually, without going to the trouble of destroying the peace between two grand old friends, and planting between us and Russia the first seeds of keen criticism and half-hostility which we have ever had?

THE ACCOMPLISHED QUARRELLER.

Mr. Fish's quarrel with Mr. Sumner arose from a conservative man's dislike of an aggressive, positive man, whose hobbies Mr. Fish considered intrusive, and his assumption a nuisance. Besides, it might well have piqued a State Minister to find at the head of the Foreign Affairs Committee a gentleman on more intimate terms of correspondence than himself with the great dignitaries abroad. Mr. Fish should have considered that Mr. Sumner has held his place for many years; that these acquaintanceships grew out of the natural relations of things; and that, to make an enemy of a powerful man, like Sumner, for the Administration, would be nearly as bad for its political success as to strike a nation from the roll of comity and invite a war. But a blind notion seems to have existed in the Cabinet, from the first, that Congress had no business to interfere with anything but passing appropriations, and with mighty little talk on that. The day that Charles Sumner's head rolled in the dust, cut off by the cheese-knives of Nye, Cameron, and the young Roscius Conkling, the Administration had for an enemy a man who has never wavered in his opposition, and he troubles the White House now, in his half retirement, more than if he had received sealed despatches every morning in the week from every Prime Minister in Europe.

Lastly, regard, if you will, how this very quarrel with Charles Sumner drove Mr. Fish on the point of Fate. It is not probable that either Mr. Fish or Mr. Davis had any great original views of international law, and they were called upon to exercise judgment on one of the greatest cases ever brought up between States seeking friendship, which were each a law unto itself. A Court was to be constructed out of nothing; a case contrived at the invitation of the nation in the defensive. A good State Minister would first have got the most damages possible to get without inflaming English feeling; next, the best that could be had in the way of enlightened precedent for the future guidance of enlightened States, and our own above all; but, in all events, the peace was to be kept and strengthened.

Mr. Fish and his Sancho Panza, Davis, seated themselves in the post of honor, and conducted the negotiations at the Board of the High Joint Convention. It was remarked even there, under Mr. Fish's own roof, officially, so to speak, that he passed over the line of pleasant speech more than once, and even caused the Earl de Grey to remark at one time:

"Gentlemen, if this is the tone in which you approach this matter, we had better be done with it."

In that sentence lay the whole muddle in which this Treaty has fallen. It is *the tone* of the State Department and of the Administration which have reduced both; for it is possible to be a gentleman of education, without having acquired that highest of all accomplishments,—the ripest product of civilization,—a personal culture which never wounds the feelings of an enemy or a friend, even in rivalry, law, or war.

RUSHING ON FATE BY PARALLELS.

To imitate Mr. Sumner's great speech on the Alabama claims,—which, being merely a speech in the Senate, was not to be officially noticed by a foreign Government,—the State Department resolved to make a bid for popular support in America by stating, as its indictment against England, the whole of Mr. Sumner's proposition, and even more, so that he could not attack the Treaty as it proceeded. Here, again, were the littlest considerations applied to the largest cause. Bear in mind that England, out of silence, and with a reawakened desire to institute cordial relations with us, had taken the suggestion of good Mr. Thornton, who had hoped to distinguish his appointment amongst us by some such great act of Anglo-Saxon magnanimity, and had invited us to bring up our claims, on the ground that to pay money was cheaper than to have ill-feeling between kinfolk; that damages were better than mustering, and cheaper than blood. Responding to this invitation, and probably under the advice of that old legal cormorant, Cushing, Mr. Fish made out his Alabama case with that atrocious list of consequential damages, which might well have startled the most amiable people in the world. He charges every imaginative and possible derivative expense, including the whole cost of the war from Gettysburg, upon the nation which had voluntarily proposed to pay only the loss inflicted by the cruisers which had left English shores. And this enormous bill, coldly, severely, and apparently seriously made out, was to be presented to a Commission composed in large part of little States like Switzerland, Brazil, and Italy, which had no such extensive commerce or colonies as England, and were never liable to have to pay such consequential damages in their history.

CHRISTIAN LOSES HIS ROLL.

Next comes the extraordinary loss and revealment of this whole case, so that England got it before we did. One of the first necessities of good diplomacy is to be able to keep a secret; and yet here were all the nations of Europe in possession of copies of the Treaty before the countrymen of Mr. Fish knew anything of it,—another bit of military dealing between the Government and its civilians. There is no reason to doubt that Mr. Davis, who was an old European traveller, a newspaper correspondent, and meddler in things diplomatic, was so delighted with his case that he and old Cushing circulated it amongst the crowned heads,—Cushing probably using it as an advertisement for jobs around the Thrones. Had this case been first quietly circulated in America the better journals here would have objected to its tone, and to the wildness of its demands, and we should probably have reduced it and softened it before the English attacked it. Hard as its conditions are, had it been been kept quiet until just before the Convention opened, this English fury might have had no time to work up a case at home, and so peril the existence of the Liberal party in England. Finally, having made out a case of this nature, it was the duty of the State Minister who did it, either to stand by it, or, if he abandoned it, to leave the Cabinet and say: "Those were my conditions; if they embarrass your Administration, Mr. President, I resign, and remove with myself the mortification and the cause of alarm."

THE HUMAN SCHOOL BOOKS OUT.

In due time, the whole country was up on this side also. Eminent American professors, publicists, and champions of peace declared against our Alabama case as preposterous. When the tide set the other way, we beheld the weakness of Mr. Fish's nature in endeavoring—not to use too rough a term—to slip,—I meant to say sneak,—out of his case by a bit of audacity worthy of Dazzle.

"Go to Earl Granville," said he to Minister Schenck, "and say that we abandon our consequential claims, if England will accede to the proposition that hereafter, in all commercial treaties, consequential claims shall not be set up at all. Thus we shall assume a new position in international law, and England will have to abide the consequences if it ever becomes her time!"

Here we have demagogery, blustering, and cowardice all in one. The English Earl, now seeing what sort of a man he had to deal with, replied in effect: "That is not our proposition. We said nothing about consequential claims in the abstract. Your Government brought consequential claims into this Treaty. We are not prepared to make any precedent binding States in the future about the consequences of neutral interference; but we would not mind saying that, in cases similar to this that you have made out, a neutral shall not be responsible for consequential damages." The plain meaning of which sentence is: "Go to the bow-wows, and get out of your blunder at home as you may; but the only way in which we propose to help you out of it is to say that we agree with you that your case is preposterous."

PRESSING CONCLUSIONS.

The next thing to do when you come to a stop like this, is to make war or bag your head. I have but little reasonable doubt that, with a less power than England, to save its reputation, the State Department would have advised a war. The question of how to bag your head then came up, and the manner of procedure in this case was as coarse and indecent as anything that has yet been seen. The President of the United States and his ancient Fish, hiding themselves away in that State Department edifice,—once the abode of orphans, now truly a hospital for unequal intellects,—sent stealthy invitations, signed by Babcock, Aide-de-Camp, only to those members of the Foreign Affairs Committee who were in accord with the Administration, leaving off both Democrats and Liberal Republicans; thus showing that, in our Administration, honor, not to say politeness, is almost extinct,—for, certainly there can be no cause requiring the accord of all parties so perfectly as a delicate embarrassment with a foreign land. When that pinch comes, party lines perish in the possibility of foreign difficulty. Here we would willingly draw the curtain upon old Cameron, the President's successor to Sumner, and the poor President himself, disgusted with the office for which he was never fitted, and Fish, come to the end of his glory, meekly bending before their party in Congress and saying: "What shall we do?" There was nothing to be done but to bag their heads, and do it promptly. So the President said, not precisely in that tone in which he gave the command on the field of battle: "I shall insist upon the consequential claims, and as English will not go into Convention that way, of course that ends our case, and we retire from it."

Mark the issue of this: Gold went up 3 per cent at once; for we draw from England the bulk of the cash to develop our mines, railways, &c.; and no nation is so sensitive about peace as that which is the richest and has the most to lend.

It is to be doubted whether imbecility, envy, and small potatoes were ever shown to a like extent in the modern history of nations. Meantime the lawyers and lackeys, with Cushing at the head, have been carousing at Geneva on the first $250,000, and we shall have at least some amongst us, when Johnny comes marching home, who have tasted more vintages in Central Europe than even the celebrated Sam Ward. The Alabama treaty has come down to a Wine-Tasters' Convention at Geneva, and to a wake in the Orphan Asylum at Washington.

Moral: Mr. Fish! swim off on your ear! General Grant! take Horace Greeley's advice and go fishing.

N. B.—Butler, Benjamin, says that the Alabama Treaty never was anything but a High Joint Syndicate to sell American bonds abroad. GATH.

Fierce Attack by a Shark on a Sandwich Islander.

The Honolulu *Gazette* of April 3 gives the following account of the narrow escape of a native Sandwich Islander from being devoured by a shark:

"We learn from Kawaihae that about two weeks since a native, Kaholo, was attacked by a shark while on his way from the shore to the fishing-ground in the bay. The old man was going out in a small canoe, which, by his weight, was depressed in the water so that his legs were but a few inches above the surface. He had just passed beyond the reef, and was paddling along unaware of any danger, when a large and hungry shark made a break for him. The jaws of the ravenous fish closed upon the man's thigh and the canoe, making a hideous wound in the former, some eleven inches long, and tearing the flesh from the bone nearly half the circumference of the thigh, leaving it hanging down in shreds as the teeth drew away, and leaving in the wood of the latter three or four teeth broken off. The man was nearly dragged out of his canoe, which at the same time was almost swamped by the onset of the fish, which, disappointed of its prey, immediately disappeared. The old man, though bleeding profusely from several wounded arteries, was able to get his canoe back to shore, thankful for escaping with his life, and on landing received from Mr. Chillingworth and his native neighbors whatever help they were able to bestow. From Mr. Chillingworth we hear that the wound is doing well, and that the man is in a fair way of recovering. The teeth that remained in the canoe were two inches across the line where broken, thus indicating a shark of unusual size as well as strength. The accident has caused the natives of Kawaihae to regard the placid waters of their bay as somewhat more unsafe than they have heretofore been considered to be."

Seeing Under Water.

In order to have distinct vision, and the power for estimating the distance of one object from another under water, the magnifying lens of the eye of aquatic animals must necessarily be much more convex than in land animals.

A fish sees in the air just as we do in opening our eyes under water, indistinctly. Submarine explorers are provided with glasses which meet the emergency.

Seals, frogs, terrapin, crocodiles, and water birds, that seek prey alternately in air and water, possess a marvellous mechanical provision for varying the optic axis in passing from one medium to another. Human eyes, having no such adjustable apparatus, meet an emergency by a lens outside, as in wearing glasses.

No individual organ has been more profoundly studied, nor is any department of science better understood than optics, yet the sense of vision is not in the eye, but far back in the brain. The eye is simply a receiving instrument, like a spyglass, directed by the will, through which the conscious soul contemplates what is beyond. Through those organs the mind holds intercourse with the world. Yet, with such facts for guidance, based on positive demonstrations, philosophers have not been able to explain how the mind operates on the optic mechanism to see.

Insects are abundantly provided with motionless eyes,—but they see without brains. They have ganglionic nervous centres, and so have we; but vision has its location in certain white tubercles,—*tubercula quadrigemini*. Spiders, flies, bugs,—even mosquitoes, with the nicest kind of distinct vision, both microscopic and telescopic, have nothing like a brain.

—A new and highly practical use for unpaid bills has been found. A Floridian, who had accumulated quite a package of them in his vest pocket, owes the preservation of his life to that circumstance, as the knife of an assassin entered them instead of him. A package of paid bills would probably do as well, but that would be more expensive.

THE CONNECTICUT SENATORSHIP

The Republican Breach Widening--Protest Against Caucus.

Eighteen Ferry Republicans Bolt the Caucus--Hawley Nominated by the Republicans and English by the Democrats.

New Haven (May 9) Correspondence of the New York Herald.

Wide as was the breach in the Republican ranks yesterday, growing out of the bitter factional contest between the adherents of Hawley and Ferry, it is worse to-day, now that the bargain made between the friends of Ferry and the Democrats has more fully developed itself. Indeed there is a gulf between them that nothing but a wise diplomacy can close, and I question whether a reunion can be effected at all. The more fully to develop the conspiracy of the Democracy to divide the Republicans, I will refer to a movement that I have known of for days, but which only took shape yesterday. The Ferry men, anxious to ease the consciences of the barn-yard Republicans, who have great faith in party caucuses, put their wits to work, and the result is the publication of the following in the Ferry organs this morning:

A FERRY MANIFESTO.

To the Republican Senators and Representatives of the General Assembly:

The undersigned, citizens and voters of Connecticut, beg leave to urge upon the Senators and Representatives in our State Legislature the following considerations:

First. That it is one of the fundamental principles of our political and civil institutions that every man is bound to act on all questions of public policy, and in the selection of State and national representatives, according to his individual judgment and conscience, and that any subjection of his judgment and conscience to the rule or dictation of one or many is an abandonment of rights and personal duty hostile to ourselves as a self-governing people and directly in the interest of those who deny the right of man to self-government.

Second. That our caucus system has its proper limits, within which it is useful, but beyond which it is productive only of evil, and that caucus action should be confined to cases where the right and expediency of measures is in doubt, or where the want of preconcerted agreement may cause the loss of some principle or of some important representative of right principles. In short, that when non-caucus action will bring no loss of principle or power, and will give no advantage to those who hold and would carry out wrong principles, then and there caucus action becomes unwarrantable and injurious.

Third. That Congress has, in its recent law prescribing that, on the second Tuesday of the session of the Legislature, the roll shall be called, and each Representative and Senator shall, with his own voice, give the name of the man whom he prefers for United States Senator, recognized the principle we have laid down, and meant to hold each Representative and Senator to his individual responsibility in the matter, and to leave him no pretence of dictation by caucus, or any other pressure, with which to excuse himself from the exercise of his personal judgment and conscience.

Fourth. That the impending election of a United States Senator is not one of the cases that, by any rule of right or plea of necessity, should be submitted to caucus action, inasmuch as no doubtful principle or measure is involved, and no danger of the choice of other than a Republican Senator can in this case possibly exist.

Fifth. That the only candidates have been long and fully before the people and are known in their past actions, their views of public policy and their ability to serve the State.

The undersigned would, therefore, earnestly urge upon the Republican Senators and Representatives that they refrain from caucus action on this subject, and thus act in accordance with the fundamental theory of free government, further the great cause of right and of popular institutions, and spare the Republican party the divisions and bitternesses that must follow if the decision is not left to the uncontrolled judgment and conscience of each Representative and Senator.

LEONARD BACON.
THEO. D. WOOLSEY.
ALEX. C. TWINING.
WILLIAM PATTON.
ALFRED WALKER.
W. W. WINCHESTER.
THOS. R. TROWBRIDGE.
HENRY TROWBRIDGE.
E. WHITNEY.
HENRY K. WALKER.
JAMES WALKER.
STEPHEN D. PARDEE.

The first three gentlemen—Messrs. Woolsey, Bacon, and Twining—are professors in Yale College, and the others are representative business men of the city. This document has had a remarkable effect, and one of the results is the publication of the following

DECLARATION AGAINST ENTERING THE CAUCUS

of to-night. It is signed by four Representatives from Fairfield and New Haven Counties, but fourteen others, I learn, have signed it since its publication this morning. These eighteen are the leaders of the Ferry bolters, and it is very certain that they will carry others with them. The manifesto reads:

To the Republican Members of the General Assembly:

The undersigned, Republican members of the General Assembly, feeling it to be a duty to support Hon. Orris S. Ferris for re-election to the United States Senate, have determined not to participate in the caucus called on Thursday evening of this week for the nomination of Senator, and they take this mode of giving their reasons for such action.

First. They and their constituents know Mr. Ferry to be a man of great ability, of large legislative experience, of unquestioned integrity, and of unsurpassed influence in the councils of the nation, and they believe that if the question of reappointment were left to the people of the State, uninfluenced by improper appliances, he would be overwhelmingly returned to the American Senate.

Second. They believe that when caucuses cease to be advisory in their character, and meet only to record results that have been predetermined or prejudged, they become perverted to bad purposes, and no party man is bound to enter therein, and, by participation, be bound thereby.

Third. That Legislative caucuses for the appointment of United States Senators and members of the Judiciary are fraught with evil to the body politic; that they are corrupting in their influences, and that they are against the spirit of the Constitution and the laws, which make the whole body of the Legislature, and not a majority of the prevailing party, the appointing power.

Fourth. That Congress, when it enacted that each House shall, on the same day, vote *viva voce* for Senator, and that the result shall be declared only in convention on the following day, meant to enact the principle that each body shall be secured against the undue influence of the other; that each member shall be free from the trammels of caucuses, and that the "voice" given shall be "his voice," and not "a voice" dictated to him by somebody else—in short, a vote given in accordance with the terms of the freeman's oath, which requires that it shall be given "without respect of person or favor of any man."

Fifth. That Mr. Ferry's record and services are such as to make it in these times, a matter of duty and principle that he be returned to the Senate of the United States, and that his reappointment is not a matter of expediency or a thing of indifference to be submitted to the determination of a caucus. And they hold that such re-election is due to him; that the welfare of the nation requires it, and that it is in accordance with the immemorial usage of the State.

All Republican members of the Legislature who approve of the foregoing expression of principles are cordially invited to act with us in carrying them into effect.

HAWLEY NOMINATED BY THE REPUBLICAN CAUCUS—THE DEMOCRATS AND FERRY BOLTERS FORMING A COALITION PARTY.

NEW HAVEN, May 9—evening.

One hundred and ten out of 139 Republican Senators and Assemblymen entered the nominating caucus this evening. On the first ballot Hawley got 98 votes from members, and two cast by citizens who smuggled in. Ferry got 12. The nomination of Hawley was then made unanimous. About 30 of the Republican absentees are bolters, and there was no probability of Hawley getting more than 105, at the most, on the joint ballot.

The Democratic caucus I have just left have resolved on English for first choice; but the combination with the Ferry Republicans is almost certain, and the Democrats, it is believed, will go for Ferry as second choice. If they do, Ferry is certain of election.

The caucus of Republicans has developed Hawley's strength, and nothing but the action of the Democrats, who hold a winning card, can elect him. Hawley's men are somewhat disappointed.

To-day Tom Acton came down, working in Hawley's interest, and other Federal officers who have supported show he is the choice of the Administration. The battle is narrowing itself to one between the Grant men on one side and Liberal Republicans and Democrats on the other.

The Legislature will adjourn from to-morrow until Monday. The Democratic caucus, to which I was courteously admitted, was very enthusiastic, and before the conflict ends they may astonish the country by a *coup d'etat* of formidable proportions.

Tichborne.

The release from prison of the Tichborne claimant on bail was the occasion of a scene which proved that the supposititious Sir Roger has many firm supporters among the populace, as well as some adherents who occupy a prominent station in society. On the day when he was released many thousand persons assembled in front of the prison and waited anxiously for some hours in the hope of catching a glimpse of his burly form when he should emerge from the walls of Newgate. The respectable gentlemen who entered into recognizances for his appearance were received with tumultuous cheers on their arrival, though the mob did not know who they were. The supposition that they had some connection with the claimant's case was sufficient to arouse the enthusiasm of the multitude. One of these gentlemen, who was tall and portly, was mistaken for a relation of "Sir Roger," and received an especial ovation as he descended from his carriage. In order to avoid the crowd it was determined, after a long delay, to allow the claimant to leave the prison by means of an underground passage leading to the dock of the Old Bailey and thence into the street through the main entrance of the courts. But several hundred people had caught wind of the stratagem, were at the Old Bailey entrance to receive "Sir Roger," and followed his carriage with cheers as he drove away. It is said that a gentleman living at Southampton offered to send up a carriage and four grays to convey the claimant from Newgate, an offer which was declined.

A House Afflicted with Small-Pox.

From the New York Standard.

On Friday evening a lady entered the drug store of Dr. Edward Lindridge, on Hudson avenue, near Sands street, Brooklyn, and placed a live mouse on the counter. The little animal had a very sore head, and the Doctor was asked whether he knew what the matter was. He was also informed that it had been brought from the tenement house 156 Hudson avenue, near York street, where there have been several cases of small-pox. After examining the mouse he found that it was covered with sores. He sprinkled some disinfecting powder over it, and in a short time it died. It was then dissected, and a clear case of small-pox in its worst form was revealed. The remains were inclosed in a glass jar, and are to be sent to the hospital for further examination, as it is believed to be the first case of the kind ever heard of.

—The Great Eastern, Captain Halpin, is now lying at Sheerness, England, waiting for the completion of the fourth Atlantic cable, which will be delivered on board of her in about four months. She is expected to arrive with the American end at New York in August.

AUCTION SALES.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS.
ESTABLISHED JANUARY, 1856.
Burned out Oct. 9, 1871. Resumed business Nov. 1, in a temporary building. Now occupy building
Nos. 55 and 57 South Canal-st.,
Known as the
RED FRONT AUCTION HOUSE,
Holding regular sales of
DRY GOODS, BOOTS AND SHOES, HOUSEHOLD GOODS, ETC., every week.

Special Catalogue Sale
350 CASES BOOTS AND SHOES.
On TUESDAY MORNING, May 14, at 9½ o'clock, at the Red Front Auction House, 55 and 57 South Canal-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Shelf and Builders' Hardware, Glassware, White Granite, Silver-plated Ware, Table Cutlery, etc.,
On WEDNESDAY MORNING, May 15, at 9½ o'clock, at the Red Front Auction House, 55 and 57 South Canal-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

33 New Buggies, Democrat and Express Wagons, 20 New Buggy Harness, at Auction,
On Thursday morning, May 16, at 10 o'clock, at the Red Front Auction House 55 and 57 South Canal-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Dry and Dress Goods, Woollens, Clothing, White Goods, Notions, etc.,
On THURSDAY MORNING, May 16, at 9½ o'clock, at the Red Front Auction House, 55 & 57 South Canal-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.
Gents' Furnishing Goods
AT AUCTION,
On TUESDAY, May 14, at 10 a. m., prompt,
At 883 State-st., near Twenty-first st., the entire stock and fixtures, including three very fine show cases. One-half of store can be rented.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

One Gentleman's Driving Horse,
Stylish, fine stepper, and young.
One pair Handsome Bay Matched Carriage Horses,
Sound, kind, and fine drivers,
At Auction, on Tuesday, May 14, at 10 a. m., prompt.
At same time we shall offer Open Buggies, Covered Phaetons, three new well-made Farm Wagons, one second-hand Basket Phaeton, and new Single and Double Harness.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
Corner Randolph-st. and Michigan-av.

Seven Hundred Cases
BOOTS, SHOES
And Slippers
AT AUCTION,
On WEDNESDAY, May 15, at 9 1-2 a m,
PROMPT. We shall offer a line of goods that will be fully equal to the displays of the past four weeks that have drawn such
Large Numbers of Merchants.
No dealer can inspect these goods and attend the sales without being convinced that his interest is to buy.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
Corner Randolph-st. and Michigan-av.

NOTICE.
The sale of the stock of Oberg & Dose, at 213 West Lake-st., will be continued Monday and Tuesday, at 2 and 7 p. m.
HORACE REED & CO.,
Auctioneers, 44 State-st.

REGULAR CATALOGUE SALE OF
DRY GOODS,
Straw and Dress Goods, Alpacas, Piques, Bishop Lawns, Cambrics, &c., &c. Also a fine line of ladies'
KID GLOVES,
Assorted sizes, 1 and 2 button, fresh and desirable. Handkerchiefs, Towels, Napkins, &c.,
AT AUCTION,
WEDNESDAY, May 15, 1872, at 9½ a. m.
HORACE REED & CO., Auctioneers, 44 State-st.

By ELISON & FOSTER.
Bankrupt Sale $10,000 Worth of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT AUCTION.
On TUESDAY MORNING, May 14, at 10 o'clock, at the LAKE FRONT AUCTION HOUSE. Sale peremptory and without reserve.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers,
148 Michigan-av., between Adams and Monroe-sts.

DRY GOODS,
Clothing, Dress Goods, Alpacas, Prints, Cloths, Cassimeres, Flannels, White Goods, Parasols, Hosiery, Gloves, and Straw Goods. Also a large line of Carpets
AT AUCTION,
On WEDNESDAY MORNING, May 15, at 10 o'clock, at the Lake Front Auction House, 148 Michigan-av.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

HARDWARE.
Hall, Kimbark & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
IRON, BEAMS, CHANNELS,
Angle and Tee Iron Colliery Rails,
MERCHANT IRON AND
HEAVY HARDWARE.
MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR RANDOLPH-ST.
(One Block South of Old Location.)
CHICAGO, ILL.

SPECTACLES.
MONEY CANNOT BUY IT!
For Sight is Priceless!!
But the Diamond Spectacles will Preserve It.
If you value your eyesight, use these Perfect Lenses. Ground from minute crystal pebbles, melted together, and derive their name, "DIAMOND," on account of their HARDNESS and BRILLIANCY. They will last many years without change, and are warranted superior to all others in use. Manufactured by J. E. SPENCER & CO., Opticians, New York.
CAUTION.—None genuine unless stamped with our trade mark.
For sale by responsible agents throughout the Union. J. B. MAYO & CO., 408 State-st., and 37 West Madison, Jewelers and Opticians, are sole agents for Chicago, Ills. From whom they can only be obtained. No peddlers employed.

FINANCIAL.
Cook County Bonds,
Running twenty years, at 7 per cent interest, payable semi-annually, can be bought at par at the County Treasurer's Office, east wing, Court House.
J. S. RUMSEY, Treasurer.

PROPOSALS.
Notice to Contractors.
U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE,
CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., April 20, 1872.
Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until ten (10) o'clock, a. m., on Wednesday, May twenty-nine (29th), 1872, for improving the Tennessee River at the following points, viz.:
At Ross' Tow-head, Tumbling Shoals, The Suck. } From one (1) to seven (7) miles below Chattanooga, Tenn.
At Colbert Shoals, Bee Tree Shoals. } From seventeen (17) to twenty-five (25) miles below Florence, Ala.
The work to be done consists, in general terms, of the removal of rock, both in ledges and detached, the removal of gravel, and the construction of riprap dams—all in the river—the depth of water varying from zero (0) to three (3) feet at the low water stage.
Detailed specifications and instructions for bidders, and printed forms upon which all bids offered must be made, will be furnished upon application at this office.
WALTER McFARLAND,
Major of Engineers.

AMUSEMENTS.
GLOBE THEATRE.
Colonel WOOD........Proprietor
Second week and unprecedented success of the
WYNDHAM COMEDY COMPANY.
MONDAY, May 13, for 3 nights and 1 matinee only,
CASTE.
With all the original favorite artists.
THURSDAY, May 16, 3 nights and 1 matinee only, repeated in reply to universal request,
FRIENDS.

WEST SIDE OPERA HOUSE.
Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.
An entire change of Programme.
CHARLES WALTERS,
In his unequalled Songs and Dances.
First week of THE FATE OF SNYDER, THE CHICAGO POLICE COURT, PLOT AND PASSION, and other novelties.
Saturday, Grand Family Matinee. Monday, May 20, first appearance of the celebrated song and dance artists JOHNSON and POWERS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Closing representations of the eminently successful Natural Comedian,
Mr. Robert McWade,
In his masterly impersonation of
RIP VAN WINKLE,
Every night this week, and Saturday Matinee.
Owing to crowded houses, we would suggest to our patrons an early engagement of seats.
The coolest Theatre in America.

Union Park Congregational Church.
Grand performance of Handel's sublime Oratorio,
"THE MESSIAH,"
THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 16.
Mrs Clara Huck, Mrs Carpenter, Mrs Davidson, Mr Bischoff, Mr Foltz, with Vaas' Orchestra of THIRTY Musicians and Chorus of ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY voices.
Tickets, with reserved seats, 75c; for sale on and after this morning, at Horton's, 537 West Lake-st.; Emerson's, 309 West Madison-st.; Borchs, 53 West Madison-st.; and on the South Side at Cobb's Library, 472 Wabash-av.

MICHIGAN-AV. THEATRE.
Corner Thirteenth-st. and Michigan-av.
THE ATTRACTIONS OF THE WEEK
Katy Putnam,
Edwin Browne, and
Irwin Combination.
MONDAY, MAY 13,
MEG'S DIVERSION & LITTLE REBEL.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
First appearance in Chicago of
MISS LILLIE ELDRIDGE,
the young, talented, and beautiful American Actress, who will appear Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday evenings, and Wednesday Matinee, in her new and elegant play of
ALMA.
Thursday evening, first time on any stage, "MIGNON," as dramatized from Mlle. Nilsson's opera of that name, the most popular opera now on the stage. Friday and Saturday, MACBETH.

HANDEL'S ORAORIO,
"The Messiah."
The Great Musical Event of the Season.
Tickets for sale this day.

CLOTHING.
Large Stock and Low Prices.
FOR ANY ARTICLE OF
CLOTHING
OR
Gents' Furnishing Goods,
REMEMBER
BETTS,
The Clothier and Gents' Furnisher,
324 & 326 State-st.,
OPPOSITE CONGRESS.
BOYS' CLOTHING A SPECIALTY.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.
CUNARD MAIL LINE.
Established 1840. Steam between
NEW YORK, BOSTON, QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

From New York.		From New York.	
Java	May 15	Parthia	May 18
China	May 22	Calabria	May 25
Russia	May 29	Abyssinia	June 1

Cabin Passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold. Return Tickets at greatly reduced rates. Cabin plans on view and Berths selected. Steerage Passage, $30, currency.
Passengers booked to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent. Bills of Lading for merchandise to and from Europe issued in connection with Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway.
P. H. DU VERNET,
General Western Agent, 375 State-st., and 73 South Market st., Chicago.

INMAN LINE.
ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS are appointed to sail for QUEENSTOWN and LIVERPOOL as follows:
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Wednesday, May 1, 1 p. m.
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, May 4, 3 p. m.
CITY OF LIMERICK.....Thursday, May 9, 7 a. m.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, May 11, 8 a. m.
CITY OF BRISTOL.....Thursday, May 16, 12 noon.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, May 18, 2 p. m.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 4, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued at lowest rates.
For further information apply at the Company's office, of JOHN G. DALE, 15 Broadway, New York; or
FRANCIS C. BROWN,
32 West Kinzie-st., Chicago.

Temperleys' Line of Steamships,
Sailing weekly between London, Quebec, and Montreal, carrying goods and passengers at low through rates for Chicago, will be found the cheapest and most expeditious route. For freight apply to TEMPERLEYS, CARTER & DARKE, 21 Billiter-st., London, DAVID SHAW, Montreal, and for passage to W. A. STRONG, 15 West Madison-st., Chicago.

BUSINESS CARDS.
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PAPER HANGINGS,
624 STATE-ST.

GEO. C. BATES, U. S. Dis. Attorney,
Counsellor-at-Law & Mining Agent,
SALT LAKE, UTAH.
Business promptly attended to.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.
To Book Agents and Canvassers,
THE LIFE OF
HORACE GREELEY,
To the Present Time.
By JAMES PARTON.
This is one of the most interesting and instructive biographies ever published. It gives a full account of Horace Greeley's career, from the poor farm in New Hampshire through his laborious life as farmer, printer, editor, Congressman, to his nomination for the Presidency. Handsomely illustrated with several portraits, pictures of his birth place, Chappaqua farm, editorial den, etc. This book is exceedingly fascinating, and must have an immense sale. Copies will be ready for delivery May 15.
For territory and terms address JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO., Boston.

BLACK FRIDAY,
The Sensation of New York.
Played at Niblo's Garden, New York, until the destruction of the building.
A Story of Woman's Wiles and Man's Passion.
Depicting in glowing colors the
Fisk-Mansfield-Stokes Tragedy.
Commenced in No. 264 of
THE DRAMATIC NEWS.
For sale by all Newsdealers.

SCALES.
FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD
SCALES
OF ALL SIZES.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.
5 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

FORSYTH'S
U. S. Standard Scales
FORSYTH'S SCALE WAREHOUSE,
[illegible]

FOR SALE.
CHICAGO WOOL HOUSE.
3,000 SHEEP PELTS for sale, at market value; in prime condition.
ENOS BROWN & CO.,
Dealers in Wool, 121 Michigan-av.

BUSINESS CARDS.
P. J. SEXTON,
CARPENTER, CONTRACTOR, and BUILDER,
38 and 40 Pacific-av., between Van Buren and Harrison-sts., opposite Rock Island Railroad depot, is prepared to contract for Carpenter Work and every description of building.

MUSICAL.
For some time past the demand for the Steinway Upright Piano has been so far in advance of the supply that we have been unable to keep an assortment in stock; now, however, we have several NUMBERS ONE on hand, and more on the way. We are still able to supply number two or CABINET GRANDS, but are assured by the Messrs.
STEINWAY
that we can look for shipments next week. Piano buyers, look to your interests—examine the Steinway Upright's before purchasing elsewhere, inquire thoroughly into their merits, and you will have no other; be the possessor of one of those remarkable instruments that have stood the test of time, made such a sensation in the musical world, and are rapidly creating a revolution in the piano trade.
SMITH & NIXON,
Gen. Agt's for the Northwest,
Wabash-Av., Cor. Sixteenth-st.
We have no other place of business in Chicago.

The Coming
CHURCH MUSIC BOOK.
[TO BE READY JULY 1.]
The Standard.
By H. R. PALMER, of Chicago, and L. O. EMERSON, of Boston.
The two most successful writers of our time have combined their talents in the production of the work announced above, which will unquestionably rank as the standard book for choirs and singing schools. Price, $1.50. Specimen pages mailed free to any address. Published by
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LYON & HEALY,
Wabash-av., corner 16th-st.,
CHICAGO.

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PROFIT!!
PLAYED OUT!
At our removal sale of Furniture on the "Bigelow Block."
WEBER
Furniture Company,
CORNER
CLARK AND JACKSON-STS.

RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Chicago & Alton Railroad.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	*4:10 p m	*3:00 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accom'odat'n	*4:10 p m	*9:40 a m
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	†9:00 p m	‖7:15 a m
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	‡9:00 p m	‖7:15 a m

* Except Sunday. † Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‖ Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡ Except Saturday. § Except Monday.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

Ticket office, 61 West Madison-st.

Clinton Passenger	10:15 a m	6:45 p m
Pacific Fast Line	10:15 a m	4:00 p m
Pacific Night Express	9:45 p m	6:30 a m
Freeport and Dubuque Express	9:15 a m	2:00 p m
Freeport and Dubuque Express	9:15 p m	7:00 a m
Milwaukee Mail	8:00 a m	10:10 a m
Milwaukee Express	9:45 a m	4:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	5:00 p m	7:40 p m
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	11:00 p m	5:00 a m
Green Bay Express	10:00 a m	7:15 p m
Green Bay	5:00 p m	5:30 a m

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, southwest corner of Madison and Canal-sts.

Mail	*6:40 a m	*9:40 p m
Special New York Express	*9:00 a m	*8:00 p m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	7:30 a m
Night Express	†9:00 p m	‡6:30 a m
Elkhart Accommodation	*4:10 p m	*10:10 a m

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays do. ‡ Mondays do.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

Passenger depot, at P., C. & St. L. depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out freight office, corner of Ann and Kinzie sts. In freight office, at P., C. & St. L. Depot, corner of Halsted and Carroll-sts.

Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	7:30 a m	3:20 p m
Momence Accommodation	5:35 p m	9:55 a m

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 53 West Madison-st.

Pacific Express	*10:00 a m	*4:10 p m
Peru Accommodation	*4:30 p m	*9:45 a m
Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡7:00 a m
Leavenworth Express	*10:00 a m	*4:10 p m

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway.

Day Express	†9:00 a m	‡7:30 p m
Pacific Express	†5:15 p m	§8:30 a m
Fast Line	*9:00 p m	†6:30 p m
Mail	†5:30 a m	†6:10 p m
Valparaiso Accommodation	†3:45 p m	†8:40 a m

† Sundays excepted. ‡ Mondays excepted. § Daily.
* Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

Michigan Central and Great Western Railways.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

Mail (via main and air line)	*5:00 a m	‡8:30 p m
Day Express	*9:00 a m	*8:00 p m
Jackson Accom'odation (daily)	3:30 p m	10:20 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	7:00 a m
Night Express	†9:00 p m	*6:30 a m
FOR INDIANAPOLIS, VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	*5:00 a m	*8:05 p m
Night Express	†9:00 p m	*6:00 a m
FOR MUSKEGON AND WHITEHALL.		
Mail	*9:00 a m	*3:00 p m
Night Express	†8:30 p m	‡7:30 a m
St. Joe Accommodation	*3:30 p m	*10:20 a m

† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted.
HENRY C. WENTWORTH,
General Passenger Agent.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Ticket office, Briggs House, corner of Canal and Madison-sts. Depot, foot of Lake-st. All trains stop at Indiana-av. and Canal-st. Stations.

Mail and Express	*7:30 a m	*4:15 p m
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a m	*2:40 p m
Rock Island Express	*10:15 a m	*4:15 p m
Forreston Passenger	*3:00 p m	2:40 p m
Galesburg Passenger	*3:00 p m	*8:10 p m
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	‡4:20 p m	‡9:55 a m
Aurora Passenger	*5:30 p m	*8:30 a m
Pacific Night Express	‡9:00 p m	‡7:45 a m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*11:00 a m	*1:45 p m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*1:45 p m	*5:15 p m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*6:15 p m	*7:00 a m
Riverside and Hinsdale	*6:35 a m	*9.05 a m

‡ Daily. * Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted.
No change of cars between Chicago and Rock Island.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

St. Louis Express	*7:30 a m	*9:20 p m
St. Louis Fast Line	†8:15 p m	*7:45 a m
Cairo Mail	*7:30 a m	*9:20 p m
Cairo Express	†8:15 p m	*7:45 a m
Springfield Express	*7:30 a m	*9:20 p m
‡Keokuk Passenger	*8:15 p m	*9:50 a m
**Gilman Passenger	*5:15 p m	*9:50 a m
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*6:10 a m	*8:00 a m
do do do	*8:00 a m	*9:19 p m
do do do	*12:10 p m	*9:50 a m
do do do	*3:00 p m	*1:45 p m
do do do	*5:15 p m	*5:15 p m
do do do	*6:10 p m	*7.35 p m

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted.
‡ On Saturdays this train will leave at 5:15 p. m.
** On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EPILEPSY OR FITS.
A sure cure for this distressing complaint is now made known in a Treatise (of 48 octavo pages) on Foreign and Native Herbal Preparations, published by Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN. The prescription was discovered by him in such a providential manner that he cannot conscientiously refuse to make it known, as it has cured everybody who has used it for Fits, never having failed in a single case. The ingredients may be obtained from any druggist. Persons desiring a copy may address Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN, No. 21 Grand Street, Jersey City, N. J., and it will be sent by return mail, free.

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This spacious and inviting suburban hotel is now open for patrons. Persons wishing choice of rooms, where comfort and accessibility to the lake and river for fishing and sport are combined, can secure accommodations at fair rates.
The Michigan Southern and Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne trains run to South Chicago. Apply to
MRS. TIFFANY,
At the hotel.

OFFICE OF C., R. I. & P. R. R. CO.,
April 25th, 1872.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company for the election of Directors, pursuant to law, and the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company in the city of Chicago, on Wednesday, the 5th day of June next, at 11 o'clock a. m.
HUGH RIDDLE, Vice President.
F. H. TOWS, Secretary.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Advertising Agencies.
H. H. CHANDLER & CO., the largest Newspaper Advertising Agency in Chicago. Advertisements received for any newspaper published on the continent, at their lowest cash rates. 124 South Clark-st.
COOK, COBURN & CO., the oldest, largest, and most complete advertising Agency in the West, receive advertisements for all Newspapers published. [illegible] 443 Wabash-av.
LOUIS LLOYD & CO., 136 Fifth-av., near Madison-st.
Aluminous Sheathing and Carpet Paper.
J. S. LAWRENCE & CO., 256 East Lake-st.
American Horse Shoe.
G. DUNNING, 74 Pacific-av., east side Mich. S. Depot.
Architects.
HENRY L. GAY, Room 8 Board of Trade.
W. L. B. JENNEY, Rice Building, 77 Dearborn-st.
MERIAM & STREET, 24 South Canal-st.
L. ROBB, 376 Wabash-av., late of Robb & Ackerman.
S. V. SHIPMAN & CO., 42 and 44 Arcade Building.
ROSE & WILCOX, 34 South Canal-st.
JAMES R. WILLETT, 204 East Washington-st.
JOHN K. WINCHELL, 465 State-st.
Artists' and Painters' Materials.
P. M. ALMINI & CO., No. 344 State-st.
C. T. RAYNOLDS & CO., Mich. av. cor. Washington-st.
Agricultural Implements.
ATWATER & CO., 175 E. Randolph-st., old stand.
WARDER MITCHELL & CO., 49 West Lake-st.
WALTER A. WOOD (Reapers & Mowers), 208 E. Lake.
Bags and Wrapping Paper.
GEO. R. NOYES & MESSINGER, 441 and 443 W. Lake.
Banks.
BALDWIN, WALKER & CO., 134 West Twelfth-st.
CHICAGO SAVING INST. & TRUST CO., 131 LaSalle.
CUSHMAN & HARDIN, 10 N. Canal.
FOURTH NATIONAL, cor. Washington & Franklin.
LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN, 200 W. Rand. & [illegible]
MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, 14 Congress st.
MERCH. FARM. & MECH. SAVING, 64 S. Halsted.
SECOND NATIONAL, 62 West Washington-st.
COOK COUNTY SAVINGS BANK; office at Fourth National Bank.
UNION INS. & TRUST CO.—Savings B—27 W. Mad.
Basket Manufacturer & Willow Dealer.
WM. POTTLE, 748 W. Lake st.
Bedding.
A. S. ESMAY, 287 West Madison-st.
Belting and Rubber Goods.
HALLOCK & WHEELER, 22 West Randolph st.
E. B. PRESTON (Agt. Hoyt's Belting), 23 S. Canal-st.
RUBBER CLOTHING CO., Mich. av. and Harrison.
Belting Manufacturers.
MUNSON & CO., 14 and 16 West Randolph-st.
Billiard Table Manufacturers.
STEPHANI & MONHEIMER (Phelan & Collender tables), 756 and 757 State-st.
Blank Book Manufacturers, Stationers, and Job Printers.
JOHN ATWATER, 113 Fifth-av.
BLISS & SNOW, 66 South Canal-st.
CAMERON, AMBERG, HOFFMAN & CO., 16 W. Rand.
C. E. CRANDALL, 5 S. Jefferson st., cor. Randolph.
CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO., 11, 13, and 15 N. Desplaines st., and 541 Wabash-av.
R. R. DONNELLEY (Lakeside Press), 123 to 127 Canal.
J. M. W. JONES, 63 S. Canal st. and 509 Wabash av.
J. W. MIDDLETON, 6 and 7 East Randolph st.
STYLES & FOWLER, S. W. cor. Wash. and Green.
J. J. SPALDING & CO., 21 South Canal-st.
JOHN B. SMALL & CO., 27 S. Canal & 699 Wabash-av.
RAND, McNALLY & CO., 109 West Randolph st.
SMEAL, REBANKS & CO., 40 East Harrison st.
DEAN BROS. & HOFFMANN, 67 W. Washington-st.
Booksellers and Stationers.
JOS. ANDREWS & CO., 465 Wabash av.
EMERSON & STOTT, 309 West Madison st.
HADLEY BROTHERS, 781 and 783 State st.
W. B. KEEN, COOKE & CO., 6 & 7 East Washington.
THE WESTERN NEWS CO., 39 W. Randolph.
Boots and Shoes (Retail).
P. KELLER, 417 Wabash av.
Boots and Shoes (Wholesale.)
DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS, 209 Michigan av.
C. H. FARGO & CO., 578 State st.
THOS. PEARCE & SONS, 234 Mich. av. cor. Harrison.
PHILLIP GOLDMAN, 36 Randolph, nr. Wabash-av.
GREENEFELDER, ROSENTHAL & CO., Mich.-av. & Congress.
C. M. HENDERSON & CO., 283 and 285 Wabash-av.
McAULEY, YOE & CO., 260 Michigan av.
NORTH BENNINGTON CO., 21 and 23 E. Harrison.
PHELPS, DODGE & PALMER, 48 and 50 Wabash av.
C. O. THOMPSON & CO., 234 Mich. av. cor. Harrison.
WEAGE, KIRTLAND & ORDWAY, Mich. av. op. Tr'l
M. D. WELLS & CO., 175 to 181 East Madison-st.
WISWALL, NAZRO & THOMPSON, 231 Mich. av.
Broom Corn and Broom Materials.
W. L. HUBBARD, 225 East Washington st.
Bridges, Roofs, and Turntables.
THE AMERICAN BRIDGE CO., 481 Wabash av.
Broom Corn and Broom Materials.
Z. B. TAYLOR, 70 North Clinton st.
Brass Founders.
WESTERN STAR METAL CO., 17 South Canal st.
Building Felt.
BARRETT, ARNOLD & KIMBALL, 230 E. Monroe.
Builders in Iron.
CRAWFORD & JOHNSTON, 77 Dearborn-st.
Brushes.
GERTS, LUMBARD & CO., 167 East Madison-st.
Canned Goods.
CHARLES W. GRAY, 206 West Washington-st.
Carriages.
COAN & TEN BROEKE, cor. Ann and W. Randolph.
H. J. EDWARDS, 217 and 219 Michigan-av.
Cabinet Hardware.
J. L. WAYNE & SON, 14 North Canal st.
Cement.
UNION AKRON CEMENT CO., 74 Market, cor. Wash.
Cigars (Wholesale.)
S. W. TANSILL & CO., 45 and 47 River st.
Cloaks, Suits, and Trimmings.
J. W. GRISWOLD & CO., Mich.-av. cor. Jackson-st.
Clocks.
AMERICAN CLOCK CO., 557 Wabash av.
WATERBURY CLOCK CO., 59 West Washington.
Clothing (Retail).
C. C. COLLINS (Boys'), 791 Wab.-av. & 135 W. Mad.
MABLEY & HULL, 122 West Madison st.
P. M. PLATT, 359 State st., cor. Harrison.
Clothing (Wholesale.)
CLEMENT, MORTON & CO., Mich. av. cor. Adams st.
HENRY W. KING & CO., 247 and 249 Monroe st.
TUTTLE, THOMPSON & WETMORE, 50 & 52 E. Mad.
Clothiers (Wholesale.)
LEOPOLD, KUH & CO., 170 Michigan av.
CHAS. P. KELLOGG & CO., Wabash av. & Wash. st.
H. A. KOHN & BROS., 181 and 183 Michigan-av.
Cloths, Cassimeres, etc.
SIDDLE & BOYD, 274 East Madison-st.
FIELD, BENEDICT & CO., cor. Market and Wash.
Coffees, Teas, Spice, &c.
CROCKER & COOK, 239 South LaSalle st.
PHOENIX MILLS, 14 to 18 River st.
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SIMEON W. KING, 167 East Madison-st.
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DOW, QUIRK & CO., Room 27 Central Union Block.
WALTER TALBOT & CO., 67 West Madison.
MORSE, WARD & CO., 151 East Monroe-st.
GEO. McKINNEY & CO., (grain) 259 E. Randolph st.
PHILLIPS & CARMICHAEL, 34 and 36 Canal st.
I. P. RUMSEY & CO. (Suc. to R. W. & Co.), 41 S. Canal-st.
STILES, GOLDY & McMAHAN, 45 and 47 Market st.
UNDERWOOD & CO., 75 Market st.
WALLACE & HENDERSON, Central Union Block.
Cordage, Twines, and Duck.
GILBERT, HUBBARD & CO., 226 to 230 S. Water-st.
Confectioner.
C. F. GUNTHER, corner State and Twentieth sts.
Confectionery (Wholesale.)
M. E. PAGE & CO., 55 S. Green st.
Cotton and Woollen Manf'rs Supplies.
ENOS BROWN & CO., 58 South Canal st.
Crockery, China, Glassware, Lamps, &c.
GILBERT SAVAGE & BEARD, 70 West Washington.
BURLEY & TYRRELL, 274 to 278 Wabash av.
F. & E. JAEGER, 78 Wabash av.
J. C. HALL & CO. (Manf. Agents), 34 North Canal.
JOHNSON & ABBEY, 144 and 146 Michigan av.
KETCHUM & MARTIN, 201 E. Madison st.
S. R. PARKHURST, cor. Monroe st. and Michigan av.
PITKIN & BROOKS, 303½ Michigan-av.
Cutlery and Firearms (Wholesale).
CAMPION, TAFFORD & CO., 286 State-st.
WILLIAMSON, GRAY & CO., 636 W. Lake-st.
Cutlery (Wholesale).
HENRY SEARS & CO., 51 and 53 South Canal-st.
Coal and Coke.
MINER T. AMES & CO., No. 1 W. Randolph-st.
WALDRON, NIBLOCK & CO., foot of Kingsbury st.
Dentists.
J. B. BELL, 487 Wabash av.
GEO. H. CUSHING, 550 Michigan av.
M. B. CLEVELAND, 327 West Monroe st.
E. HONSINGER, office and residence 280 Park av.
E. NOYES, 179 West Washington st., cor. Halsted.
SAMUEL B. NOBLE, 853 Wabash av., cor. 18th.
A. S. REBER, 500 Wabash av.
J. F. THOMPSON, 343 W. Washington-st., cor. Ann.
Dental Depot.
SAMUEL S. WHITE, 14 and 16 Madison st.
Druggists (Retail.)
BLISS & SHARP, 184 Twenty-second-st.
BUCK & RAYNER, 819 State st., corner Sixteenth.
J. PARSONS, 634 Wabash av.
Druggists (Wholesale).
E. BURNHAM & SON, 157 and 159 Canal st.
FULLER & FULLER, 22, 24, and 26 Market st.
HURLBUT & EDSALL, 44 and 46 River-st.
TOLMAN & KING, 53 West Lake st.
VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, Wab. & 12th.
Druggists' Sundries and Notions.
BLISS & TORREY, 25 Market-st.
GILLETT, TITUS & CO., opp. 205 Michigan av.
Druggists' Glassware.
STUTTS & OSBORN (New York), 127 Michigan av.
Dry Goods and Notions (Wholesale).
RICHARDS SHAW & WINSLOW, 122 & 124 Mich. av.
CARSON, PIRIE & CO., 200 and 202 E. Madison.
D. W. & A. KEITH & CO., 14 and 16 E. Madison-st.
J. M. STINE, KRAMER & CO., 519 State st.
Dry Goods (Commission).
SHOENFELD BROS. & CO., 31 East Washington-st.
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COOK & McLAIN, 363 State st., and 93 W. Madison st.
AUG. SCHWARZ, 158 Illinois-st. & 264 W. Madison-st.
Electrotypers.
A. ZEESE & CO., 17 North Jefferson-st.
Engravers and Die Sinkers.
S. D. CHILDS, JR. & CO., 25 Kinzie cor. Kingsbury st.
Engravers on Wood.
BOND & CHANDLER, 119 West Washington-st.
Farm Wagons.
PETER SCHUTTLER, 45 West Monroe-st.
Foundry.
STAR FOUNDRY & IRONWORKS, 217, 219 S. Clinton.
Fruits and Fancy Groceries.
MATTHEW GRAFF & CO., 59 and 61 So. Market-st.
L. A. TALCOTT, 78 East Twelfth st.
Furniture.
A. H. ANDREWS, 119 and 121 Washington-st.
COLBY & WIRTS, 291 Michigan-av., cor. Eldridge-ct.
GILBERT & SAMPSON, 322 Michigan av.
A. L. HALE & BRO., 10, 12, 14, and 16 North Canal st.
POTTER, KING & CO., 301, 303 and 305 Michigan av.
WEBBER FURNITURE CO., 243 & 245 S. Clark st.
Furniture Manufacture.
BOWLES & BATES, rear 11, 13, 15, and 17 So. Canal-st.
Gas Companies.
ILLS. PNEUMATIC GAS CO., 242 East Madison-st.
Gas Fixtures and Fitting.
GAS SUNLIGHT APPARATUS DEPOT, 123 20th st.
WM. H. PATTERSON, 136 State st., near Madison.
J. WINGRAVE, JR., & CO., 229 Mich. av. (lace room).
H. M. WILMARTH & BRO., 290 to 296 Wabash av.
Gents' Furnishing Goods (Wholesale.)
DAMON, TEMPLE & CO., 59 and 61 W. Washington st.
HART BROS., 174 Mich. av., bet. Adams and Jackson.
WM. G. WHITE & CO., 234 Michigan av.
Gold Pens and Pencils.
AIKIN, LAMBERT & CO., 129 West Washington-st.
Grocers (Wholesale).
ALLEN, CORYELL & CO., 34 & 36 Randolph-st., will sell Groceries at less rates than any other house.
BLISS, MOORE & CO., opposite 286 Michigan-av.
C. W. CHURCH & CO., 16 and 18 Peck court.
J. W. DOANE & CO., cor. Michigan av. and Peck court.
DURAND BROS. & CO., cor. Lake and Franklin.
J. H. DUNHAM & CO., 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 State-sts.
DURANDS & CO., 208 & 210 W. Washington, succ'rs to Durand Bros. & Powers, & Durands, Powers & Mead.
FARRINGTON, BREWSTER & CO., opp. 281 Mich. av.
GRAY BROTHERS, 273 Michigan av.
GRANNIS & FARWELL, 125 Michigan av.
HARMON MESSER & CO., 62 River st.
KNOWLES, CLOYES & CO., 14 to 18 River st.
KUSSEL BROS., 282 and 284 South Canal st.
W. F. McLAUGHLIN, Proprietor of Union Coffee and Spice Mills, 728 State st.
McKINDLEY, GILCHRIST & CO., Monroe cor. Wab.
MEAD & HIGGINS, s. w. cor. Washington & Green.
REID, MURDOCH & FISCHER, cor. Wash. & Mar.
SPRAGUE, WARNER & CO., 28 South Canal st.
STEWART, ALDRICH & CO., 2 and 4 Wabash-av.
WELLS & FAULKNER, 165 Michigan-av.
WILLARD, BACON & CO., 6 and 8 Wabash-av.
Grocers (Family).
STANTON & CO., cor. Indiana-av. and 22d-st.
Grocers (Wholesale and Retail).
MANDARIN T WAREHOUSE, 23 W. Randolph-st.
Grain and Provisions.
D. H. DENTON & CO., 14 Central Union Block.
Guns and Sporting Goods.
E. E. EATON, 704 State st.
EDWIN THOMAS, Jr., 122 West Randolph-st.
Gun Powder.
"DU PONTS," GUN POWDER, 242 Michigan av.
Hardware, Tin Plate, &c. (Wholesale.)
WM. BLAIR & CO., 30 and 32 South Canal st.
SEEBERGER & BREAKEY, 10 and 12 W. Randolph.
Hair Goods.
M. GLASSBROOK, 148 22d st. and 291 W. Madison st.
Hardware (Wholesale.)
BRINTNALL, TERRY & BELDEN, 37 West Lake.
HIBBARD & SPENCER, Mich. av., near Randolph.
EDWIN HUNT & SONS, 147 Michigan-av.
HUNT & LOCKETT (Builders'), 75 Lake-st.
LARABEE & NORTH, 51 W. Lake st., cor. Clinton.
MARKLEY, ALLING & CO., 225 and 227 State st.
MILLER BROS. & KEEP, 261 and 263 State st.
PARKMAN, ANDREWS & CO., 143 State st.
HAYWOOD & CARTLEDGE, 30 & 32 W. Washington.
Hats, Caps, and Straw Goods (Retail).
BISHOP & BARNES, 460 Wabash av.
BREWSTER (opp. Field, Leiter & Co.), 20th & State.
MACKENZIE, 879 Wabash av., and 79 W. Madison.
Hats, Caps, and Straw Goods (Wholesale).
AMES, SHERMAN & CO., 56 and 58 Wabash-av.
EDDY, HARVEY & CARTER, 277 Mad., nr. Market.
GAGE, CAREART & MALLORY, 227 & 229 Wabash-av.
KEITH BROS., cor. Michigan-av. and Washington-st.
SWEET, DEMPSTER & CO., 59 & 61 W. Washington.
FARNSWORTH, BROWN & CO., 62 & 64 W. Wash.
Hides, Pelts, and Tallow.
CHANDLER & BOYNTON, 37 South Canal st.
Hoisting Machines.
J. W. REEDY, 83 & 85 Illinois st.
Homeopathic Pharmacy.
HALSEY BROS., 704 State st.
Insurance (Fire).
C. W. BARRETT & CO., 393 Wabash and 13 Canal.
JOHN CULVER, 21 West Madison st.
NORTH MISSOURI (Tiffany & Co.) 41 S. Canal-st.
Insurance (Life).
CHARTER OAK, 462 West Washington-st.
CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE, 573 Wabash av.
ECLECTIC, (AUG. JOHNSON), 475 Wabash av.
MUTUAL OF NEW YORK, cor. State & Madison.
MUT. BENEFIT, of New Jersey, 63 South Canal-st.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Insurance (Life)—Continued.
NEW ENGLAND MUT. (J. & M. Eddy), 179 W. [illegible]
LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, [illegible]
PROTECTION LIFE, 253 West Madison-st.
SECURITY LIFE, 476 Wabash av.
Iron, Steels, Nails, &c.
M. GREENEBAUM & CO., 161 West Randolph st.
HALL, KIMBARK & CO., Michigan-av., nr. Randolph.
HALE, AYER & CO., 74 to 78 Michigan av.
JONES & LAUGHLINS, 193 to 198 South Canal st.
Iron Manufacturers.
SHEFFORD MANF. CO., cor. Washington and Canal.
Jewellers (Wholesale and Retail).
COGSWELL & CO., 302 West Madison st.
WM. B. CLAPP & BRO., 69 West Washington.
GILES, 254 Wab. av., 247 W. Madison and 194 22d st.
GLASER, FIFIELD & CO., 206 Michigan av.
GOODRICH & KIRBY, 214 West Madison st.
C. F. HAPPEL & CO., 270 W. Madison st.
C. A. MORSE, 228 West Madison st.
WM. M. MAYO, cor. Wabash av. and 22d st.
J. B. MAYO & CO., 408 State and 37 W. Madison st.
N. MATSON & CO., 481 Wabash av.
A. H. MILLER, 473 Wabash av. and 42 W. Madison.
S. F. NORRIS & CO., 466 Wabash av.
C. D. PEACOCK, 96 W. Madison st.
RODDIN & HAMILTON, 946 State & 220 W. Madison.
STARK & ALLEN, 309 Wabash av.
WENDELL & HYMAN, 501 Wabash av.
Lamps and Glassware (Wholesale).
BROWN & BOHNER, 200 Mich. av., near Congress.
CASE & SAVIN, 15 Congress st.
H. H. WHEELER & CO., 147 W. 12th st., cor. Clinton.
Law Booksellers.
CALLAGHAN & CO., 323 Wabash av.
JAMES COCKROFT & CO., 499 Wabash-av.
E. B. MYERS, 293 Wabash av.
Lawyers and Adjusters.
H. ALEXANDER, JR., 48 Union Central Block.
ANDREW J. BROWN, 24 Canal st., Room 12.
DENT & BLACK, 131 LaSalle st., Boone Block.
PETERS, SPARLING & APPLETON, 389 Wabash.
RIGABY & JOHNSON, 187 Twenty-second-st.
HENRY WALLER, 199 West Washington st.
Leather, Hides, and Tanners' Tools.
C. C. WALLER & SON, 63 South Canal st.
Leather and Shoe Findings.
F. R. L. HARDENBERGH, 407 West Lake st.
PAGE, BRO. & CO., 35 and 37 South Canal st.
TURNER, BRISTOL & RAY, 277 and 279 State st.
Liquid Slating School Black Boards, &c.
J. DAVIS WILDER, 273 West Randolph st.
Lime and Cement.
CHI. UNION LIME W'KS, F. E. Spooner, 77 Market.
Lithographing and Printing.
EZRA A. COOK & CO., 22, 25 and 27 N. Clinton-st.
C. SHOBER & CO. (prop. Chi. Lith. Co.), 7 S. Jefferson.
Livery and Sale Stables.
M. C. WILBUR, cor. Twenty-third and State sts.
Lounges and Bedding (Wholesale and Retail).
G. C. HOLTON & CO., 31 and 33 North Wells-st.
Machinery, Iron and Wood Working.
FRANK DOUGLAS, 53 South Canal-st.
Millinery and Straw Goods (Wholesale).
D. B. FISK & CO., 27 and 29 South Clinton-st.
GAGE BROS & CO., 227 and 229 Wabash av.
HEILBRON BROS., 204 Michigan-av., near Jackson.
KEITH BROS., cor. Michigan-av. and Washington-st.
MAYRON, DALY & CO., 274, 276 & 278 Wabash av.
WALSH & HUTCHINSON, 251 and 253 Wabash-av.
H. W. & J. M. WETHERELL, Mich-av., near Jackson.
Mirrors, Mouldings, and Pictures.
JENKINSON & KEITZ, 227 State st.
Newspapers.
TRIBUNE, 15 South Canal-st.
WESTERN RURAL, H. N. F. Lewis, 407 W. Mad. st.
Oakum Manufacturer and Dealer in Cordage.
JOHN DAVISON, west end of Lake-st. bridge.
Organ Builders.
HENRY PILCHER, cor. Washington and Western av.
Oysters and Fish.
A. THOMAS & CO., 42 Eldridge ct., rear 548 Wab. av.
Oils and Gasoline.
KENLEY & JENKINS, 278 South Water-st.
Paints.
ENAMEL PAINT (Holden, Tascott & Co.), [illegible]
HEATH & MILLIGAN, 170 and 172 Randolph st.
Paints, Oils, Glass, Etc.
ARMSTRONG & CO., 394 State-st.
CHASE, HANFORD & CO., 479 South Canal.
Paper Bag Manufacturers.
WHEELER & HINMAN, opp. 217 Michigan av.
Paper Dealers.
J. W. BUTLER & CO., 22 and 24 North Desplaines st.
BRADNER, SMITH & CO., 344 and 346 Wabash av.
CLEVELAND PAPER CO., 17 South Jefferson st.
W. C. CLARKE, 57 West Washington-st.
H. M. KNICKERBOCKER, 57 So. Jefferson-st.
McCANN, FITCH & CONVERSE, 25 West Lake.
NORTHWEST PAPER CO., 57 and 59 West Lake st.
OGLESBY, BARNITZ & CO., 28 & 30 W. Washington.
Paper Hangings and Window Shades.
ALEX. DRAKE, 173 West Madison st.
F. E. RIGBY, 624 State-st.
D. T. WALKER, 926 Wabash av.
Paper Hangings and Bedding.
E. G. L. FAXON & CO., 624 Wabash av.
Paper Box Manufacturers.
D. P. BARRETT & CO., 108 to 114 N. Desplaines-st.
Pawnbroker.
LAUNDER'S Loan Office, n. e. cor. Wab.-av. & Madison.
LIPMAN'S Money Loan Office, 27 West Madison st.
Photographic Artist.
E. L. BRAND, 596 Wabash av.
Physicians and Surgeons.
G. D. BEEBE, 563 Prairie-av., A. G. BEEBE, 34 Park av.
LYMAN WARE J. S. SHERMAN, 328 State st.
Pianos, Organs, and Musical Instruments.
J. BAUER, 330 to 336 Wabash av.
W. W. KIMBALL, 616 Michigan av.
LYON & HEALY, Wab. av. & 16th st. and 287 W. Mad.
REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 8 Sixteenth st.
ROOT & CADY, 251 Wabash av.
Pig Iron, Rails and Coal.
A. B. MEEKER & CO., 375 Wabash av.
RHODES & BRADLEY, 66 Market, cor. Washington.
Platers in Nickel.
NICKEL PLATING WORKS, 215 and 217 Clinton st.
Plumbers' Supplies.
W. H. PATTERSON, 136 State st., near Madison.
Printers, Job.
HORTON & LEONARD, 10 North Jefferson-st.
J. S. THOMPSON, 33 and 37 S. Canal st.
H. WILLSON & CO., 55 West Lake st.
Publishers.
GOODSPEED (Books, Maps & Pictures), 31 S. Carpenter.
Pumps, Sinks, Gas Pipe, &c.
H. W. AUSTIN & CO., 32 North Clinton st.
W. & B. DOUGLAS, 27 West Madison st. [illegible]
Railway Car Springs and Supplies.
CREBAR, ADAMS & CO., Michigan av., 1001 Adams.
Raw Furs, Deerskins and Buffalo Robes.
J. & A. BOSKOWITZ, 246 Lake-st.
Real Estate and Loan.
O. F. AVERY, 632 Michigan-av.
AYRES & KOFF, 541 Wabash av.
JOHN CULVER, 21 West Madison-st.
SAMUEL GEHR, 512 Wabash av.
W. M. HITT, 468 Wabash av.
WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 29 East Washington st.
JAMES H. KEELER, 252 S. Halsted st.
MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison st., Room 4.
Refrigerators.
J. HYDE FISHER, P. O. Box 170, Chicago, Ill.
Roofing Material.
BARRETT, ARNOLD & KIMBALL, 230 E. Monroe.
POWELL, GETCHELL & CO., 170 East Monroe-st.
S. B. MUNSON, JR. & CO. (Iron Roof), 27 N. Canal.
Saddlery Hardware.
BRIGHAM & JONES, 14 West Randolph st.
HAYDEN & KAY, 47 West Randolph st.
Safes (Fire and Burglar Proof).
DIEBOLD & KIENZLE, 46 State st.
HERRING & CO., cor. Fourteenth st. and Indiana av.
HALL'S SAFE & LOCK CO., 88 West Madison-st.
MARVIN & CO., 17 South Canal st.
Salt.
HASKIN, MARTIN & WHEELER, Mich.-av. cor. Twelfth.
Sash, Doors, Blinds, &c.
G. H. C. WILLIAMS & CO., 116 North Desplaines-st.
Saws (With Inserted or Solid Teeth).
N. W. SPALDING & BRO., 23 and 25 N. Clinton st.
Scales, Trucks, &c.
J. F. FORSYTH & CO., 48 South Desplaines st.
HOWE'S SCALES AND TRUCKS, 124 Mich. av.
Sewing Machines.
AMERICAN BUTTON HOLE, 154 South Halsted st.
ELLIPTIC, 263 West Madison-st.
FLORENCE (Wm. H. Sharp & Co.), 589 Wabash-av.
GROVER & BAKER, 98 W. Randolph, cor. Jefferson.
MANHATTAN, 538 Wabash av.
SINGER MANUFACTURING CO., 581 Wabash av.
THE DAVIS S. M. CO., 236 S. Halsted st.
WHEELER & WILSON (FARRAR & WHEELER), 233 West Madison. Branch Office, 162 22d st.
WILLCOX & GIBBS, 576 Wabash av.
Sewing Silks and Machine Twist.
BELDING BROS. & CO., Michigan av., cor. Jackson.
Sewer Builders and Drain Layers.
CHARLES GLADDING, 85 South Market-st.
Seeds and Implements.
JAS. P. FOGG & SON, 115 and 117 Kinzie st.
HOVEY & CO., 17 and 19 East Harrison-st.
CHAS. JOHNSON, Jr., 23 W. Washington-st.
Ship Chandlers & Sailmakers.
DUNHAM & ROIT, 20 Market st.
FINNEY BROTHERS, 214 and 216 South Water st.
GEO. F. FOSTER, 12 Market st.
GILBERT, HUBBARD & CO., 226 to 230 S. Water-st.
PURINGTON & SCRANTON, 284 S. Water, nr. Lake.
Shirts and Men's Furnishing Goods.
WILSON BROS., 330 Wab. av., and 35 W. Washington.
Show Cases.
D. BARCLAY, 141 State-st. (old stand).
N. W. SHOW CASE MANF'G., 59 and 61 So. Canal-st.
Shutter Fastener.
FRANCE'S PATENT. Temporary Depot, 133 20th-st.
Silver-Plating and Bell Hanging.
D. A. FOOT, 95 and 97 East Harrison-st.
Steam Fitting.
A. L. WINNE & CO., cor. N. Wells & Michigan sts.
Stencils and Stock.
C. H. HANSON, 34 West Madison st.
Stencil Cutters.
D. G. GARRETSON & DEBARRY, 203 E. Madison.
Soaps (Toilet and Shaving.)
PIONEER MANF. CO., 51 and 53 South Canal st.
Stoneware, Glassware and Crockery.
R. ABBEY & CO., 256 and 258 South Canal st.
Stoves (Wholesale).
S. H. RANSOM & CO., Michigan av. and Washington.
J. F. RATHBONE & CO., 30 and 32 South Canal-st.
TIBBALS, SHIRK & WHITEHEAD, 32 E. Lake.
WHITE & ROSSMAN, 146 West Madison-st.
Stoves, Furnaces and Ranges.
BLISS & BROWN, 64 South Canal-st.
FULLER, WARREN & CO., N. Pier, nr. Light-house.
A. E. LEAVENWORTH, 218 West Lake st.
Stoves and House-Furnishing Goods.
TILLOTSON & BROS., cor. Jackson & Michigan-av.
Tags.
DENNISON & CO., 34 South Canal.
H. WILLSON & CO., 55 West Lake st.
Tobacco Jobbers.
WALSER & HEGGAARD, 275 South Clark-st.
Toys and Fancy Goods.
SCHWEITZER & BEER, 154 State-st.
Tailors.
S. F. COMSTOCK, 470 Wabash av.
CHAS. E. GODFREY, 267 Wabash av.
CHAS. R. HYDE & CO., 43 S. Halsted.
JOHN STEVENSON, 650 Wabash-av.
Transportation.
BLUE LINE (A. Wallingford), 92 Market st., Un. Block.
GREAT WESTERN DESPATCH, 513 State-st.
Trunk Manufacturers.
HASKELL & BRO., 472 Wabash av. and 54 S. Halsted-st.
CHAS. T. WILT, 252 Wabash av.
BECKER & KOPSELL, 297 and 299 South Clark-st.
C. A. TAYLOR, 131 W. Randolph & 130 W. Madison.
VOGLES & GEUDTNER, 288 Mich.-av., nr. Congress.
Undertaker.
C. H. JORDAN, 112 Clark-st., near Court House.
SHELDON & DAVIES, 138 West Madison-st.
JAMES WRIGHT, 12 N. Clinton, near Randolph-st.
Varnish Manufacturers.
BERRY BROS., 242 East Madison-st.
Vinegar.
MEYER & LANG, 178 N. Halsted, nr. Milwaukee av.
Wines and Liquors (Wholesale).
DeHAVEN & WALES, 44 LaSalle-st.
SAM'L MYERS & CO., 268 and 270 East Madison-st.
M. M. SMITH & BRO., 225 East Jackson-st.
Wire Cloths and Nettings.
CLINTON WIRE CLOTH CO., 175 East Randolph-st.
Wood and Willow Ware (Wholesale).
WARNER, MARSTON & FELIX, Mich. av. & Madison.
Wool and Grass Seeds.
TILLINGHAST, ALLEN & CO., 207 Michigan-av.
Wrought Iron Pipe Manufacturers.
NORTHWESTERN MANUF'G CO., 13 N. Jefferson.
Window Glass.
WOLCOTT, SMITH & CO., 306 and 308 Wabash-av.
Zephyr, Yarns, and Hosiery.
BURKITT & SUTTON, 201 W. Madison-st.

SHIRTS.
WILSON BROS.
SHIRTS
Made to order of N. Y. M. Muslin and 2100 HEAVY Linen, per dozen.....[illegible]
Wamsutta Muslin and 2100 HEAVY Linen, per dozen.....[illegible]
Wamsutta Muslin and 1900 Linen, per dozen.....[illegible]
Lonsdale Muslin and 1700 Linen, per dozen.....[illegible]
First three qualities have ALL LINEN Cuffs and Neckbands. [illegible]
Same quality of our own manufacture, ready-made, $3.00 per dozen less.
Perfect satisfaction given or money cheerfully refunded.
Also Import and Manufacture Men's Furnishing Goods.
330 Wabash-av., and 35 West Madison-st. (Sherman House), Chicago; Pike's Opera House, Fourth-st., Cincinnati.

REMOVAL.
REMOVAL.
I. P. RUMSEY & CO.
ROOM 11 CENTRAL BLOCK,
88 MARKET-ST.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

REMOVAL.
A. J. AVERELL has removed his Real Estate Office to No. 3[illegible]4 Wabash-av.

POLITICAL.

Grundy County Republican Convention.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MORRIS, Ill., May 11.—The County Republican Convention, held at this place, organized by electing Hon. C. Grant, Chairman, and A. R. Jordan, Local Editor of the *Herald and Advertiser*, Secretary. A slim attendance from the county towns was present on account of the storm, not half of the towns being represented. Delegates were selected for the State Convention of May 22, and the Congressional and Judicial Conventions. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Republicans of Grundy indorse the administration of President Grant, and will give a united support to the nominee of the Philadelphia Convention.

Resolved, That the Republican party of Grundy still maintain the declaration of the State Republican Convention in 1871, that the Republican party, without any new departure, is equal to the correcting of existing abuses and the perfecting of needed reforms, and its mission will not have ended until they are accomplished.

Resolved, That our delegates in State Convention be and they are hereby instructed to vote for the renomination of President Grant and Vice President Colfax, and for Hon. Richard J. Oglesby for Governor.

The Convention instructed its delegates to the Congressional Convention to vote for Hon. William P. Pierce, first, last, and all the time; and the delegates to the Judicial Convention to vote for David L. Hough for Clerk of the Supreme Court. It also requested its delegates to urge upon the State Convention the name of L. B. Ray, as a delegate to the Philadelphia Convention.

Sangamon Republican Convention.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 11.—The Republicans of Sangamon met in Convention, to-day, in the hall of the House of Representatives, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Republican State Convention. All the towns in the county, except two, were fully represented. The following delegates were elected to represent this county in the State Convention, which meets here on the 22d: The Hon Stephen T. Logan, J. W. Smith, C. W. Matheny, William Head, August Nolte, Munson Carter, R. B. McElhaney, S. G. Nesbitt, James Irvin, D. Paulen, and O. S. Webster.

A County Central Committee was appointed and speeches made by S. M. Cullom, John E. Rosette, and J. C. Conkling all warmly sustaining the administration of President Grant. The resolutions adopted are quite lengthy, fully indorsing the past acts of the Republican party, calling upon all good citizens to stand by it now, and indorsing the administration of President Grant. The speeches made were very radical.

Ratification Meeting at Quincy.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., May 11.—A large and influential meeting was held at the Court House to-night, to ratify the nomination of Greeley and Brown. The attendance included representatives of all shades of political opinion, Democrats being there in large numbers. Hon. Ira M. Moore was appointed Chairman, and Charles Warren, Esq., Secretary. Mr. Moore, in a brief address, stated the object of the meeting, and predicted the success of the ticket, and the great cause it represented. He was followed by ex United States Senator Richardson, who stated that he had always been a Democrat, but now he was for the nominees of the Cincinnati Convention, as the only chance of success was with Mr. Greeley. If the Grant men supposed they were going for a straight Democratic ticket they would find they were mistaken. He, and ninety-nine out of every hundred Democrats in Adams County, were for Greeley and Brown. Judge O. C. Skinner was called upon and indorsed the pledges of Mr. Richardson. He had been in favor of Judge Davis, but he loved the Union more than any man—Rome more than Cæsar. Before he was willing to sink party and support the ablest and honestest man now before the country. He was for the Baltimore Convention ratifying the nomination of Greeley and Brown. Speeches were also made by Judges Warren and Moore. The meeting was very harmonious throughout, the Democratic portion being among the most enthusiastic.

Greeley Ratification Meeting in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, May 4.—The canvass opened in this city, to-night, with quite a large meeting at the Court House to ratify the nomination of Greeley and Brown. Enos Clarke, formerly a prominent Republican, presided. The crowd seemed to be composed equally of Liberals, Democrats, and Republicans. Brief speeches were made by the President, Attorney-General Baker, Charles P. Johnson, J. P. Colcord, J. W. Johnson, of Oregon, and Mr. Packerby, all Liberals, and A. J. P. Garesche, Norman J. Coleman, and Nat Claiborne, Democrats. The burden of the speeches of the Liberals was that the Cincinnati Convention was a spontaneous expression of the people, eulogy of Greeley and Brown, opposition to Grant, a desire to inaugurate a pure Government, universal amnesty, and establish peace and prosperity throughout the whole country. The Democrats declared themselves heartily in favor of the nominees of the Cincinnati Convention, subject to the action of the Democratic Convention, and pledged their utmost to prevent any nomination by the Baltimore Convention, and said they were not going to be governed by Belmont, the agent of bondholders, and representatives of foreign capital. They believed passive policy the only hope of overthrowing corruption, military rule, the neutralizing tendency of the present Administration, and restoring the Government to the hands of the people: and would constantly and jealously labor to carry it out. Mr. Coleman said he had just returned from an extended tour in the centre of the State, where he found almost every one in favor of Greeley. He believed he would receive 100,000 majority in Missouri.

An Influential Indorsement of Greeley.

NORFOLK, Va., May 11.—The *Virginian* (newspaper) to-morrow will contain a letter from Hon. John Goode, member of the National Democratic Committee, correcting a statement in the New York *Herald's* letter that was urging extreme Democratic views. Mr. Goode says that at present advised, he is prepared to support the nominees of the Liberal Republicans, and thinks it would be unwise for the Baltimore Convention to make nominations.

Enthusiastic Liberal Meeting at Kansas City, Mo.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 11.—A large and enthusiastic Liberal meeting was held here to-night. Speeches were made by Colonel R. L. Van Horne, Senator Carroll, Judge S. L. Judge, and others. A Greeley and Brown Club of over two hundred was organized. Resolutions were passed endorsing the Cincinnati Convention, and deprecating any nomination by the Democratic National Convention. The enthusiasm of the meeting was universal among Liberals and Democrats.

Local Election in Texas.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 11.—A special to the *Gazette*, from Jefferson, Texas, announces the election of the entire Democratic municipal ticket, yesterday, for the first time since Reconstruction.

LAKE SUPERIOR.

Miners' Strike—Threatened Danger—United States Troops Sent Forward.

DETROIT, May 10.—The *Free Press* of to-morrow morning will contain the following startling intelligence from Houghton, Lake Superior:

HOUGHTON, Mich., May 8, 1872.

To His Excellency H. P. Baldwin, Governor of Michigan, Lansing:

SIR: One week ago to-day a strike, organized in the Calumet and Hecla and Schoolcraft mines by the employes refusing to work. Wages were raised materially, and all reasonable demands of the strikers have been complied with. A portion of the men have kept the whole force intimidated by threats of violence and vengeance on all that would work, and by actually throwing rocks at men peacefully employed, and driving them from their work. The people are many of them poor, and want to work, but on account of our peculiar situation in the country and the strength of the strikers, the civil power is inadequate to furnish them the protection needed from lawless violence. The property of the Companies is threatened with destruction and especially the miners' tools. There are grave fears of immediate danger to persons and property. We have no arms or military organization here to aid in preserving good order. The strike within the last two days has become general in the country at all the large mines. The force of strikers organized amount to more than 1,500 men. Threatening anonymous letters are being sent to mine agents and others, putting them in fear. Boats are expected soon with laborers from others States and countries, and they will be necessarily destitute when they arrive, and will want to go to work at once. Reasonable apprehensions exists that this lawless organization will persecute them. I therefore call on your Excellency for immediate military aid to assist the Court authorities in the execution of the process, and the preservation of property and public peace, and request that one or more companies of infantry be sent to this County for said object, with the greatest despatch. Allow me to suggest that if there are troops in Chicago, they can reach here much in advance of any others.

(Signed) BARTHOLOMEW SHEAR,
Sheriff of Houghton County, Michigan.

HOUGHTON, May 8, 1872.

To His Excellency, Governor Baldwin:

I am conversant with the foregoing facts, as set forth by the Sheriff, and accordingly certify to their correctness.

(Signed) JAMES O'GRADY,
Circuit Judge, Twelfth Judicial District.

The despatch to Governor Baldwin, though dated the 8th, was not received at Detroit till 1 p. m., the 11th, having been sent to Lansing and been unaccountably delayed. Immediately on its receipt, the Governor promptly telegraphed to Lieutenant-General Sheridan, at Chicago, requesting troops. General Sheridan, in reply, said all the available troops in his command had been despatched to Fort Laramie and the Plains, and were some days on the route. Application was then made to Major-General P. St. George Cooke, at Detroit, commanding the Department of the Lakes, who at once ordered a company of infantry from Fort Wayne, on the Detroit River, three miles below this city. The troops are now being got in readiness, and the steamer Atlantic is being laden with munitions, etc., and will sail at an early hour this morning, taking on another company at Sault Ste Marie.

Further information received by the *Free Press*, at a late hour, gives rise to the belief that the disorder will spread to the adjacent towns. In case such should be the case, ample precautions have been taken. The Calumet and Hecla is situated sixteen miles west of Houghton. The town contains a population of 3,250; the larger portion of whom are miners. The village contains the usual appurtenances of a mining town, such as stamp mills, repair shops, immense pumps, wharves, and steam engines. The usual number and a variety of mechanic shops, two churches and two school houses help to increase the importance of the place, a goodly portion of which is built with dwellings owned by the mining company.

MICHIGAN.

The Edmonds Impeachment Trial.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., May 11.—The Senate met as a Court of Impeachment in the case of Commissioner Edmonds, of the State Land Office.

Mr. Potter testified that Edmonds had not only increased the number of clerks employed by his predecessor, but had more work to do, and did it.

Griswold, Clerk in the Land Office, testified to having assisted outbidders in selling land, and to having received gratuities, of which Edmonds had no knowledge.

Alderman, Land Surveyor and Dealer, testified that Deputy Commissioner Barnard had sold pine land much below its value, and received gratuity therefor.

L. S. Hudson, resident here, testified to trading a dog to Barnard for forty acres, trading the forty acres for a mare, trading a colt bred from that mare to Barnard for eighty acres more.

Testimony was heard from Robinson, clerk, as to Clark's receiving money, and as to rules in the office.

M. Hudson, keeper of the Lansing House, testified to Barnard paying a bill in lands.

W. S. George, State Printer, testified to Edmonds jokingly saying he was going to have some of the money if there was any in the office.

Turner, of Lansing, testified to a clerk in the Land Office anticipating him in locating land.

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE LATEST SENSATION IN CRIME.

NEW YORK, May 11.—The shooting of C. H. Phelps, one of the oldest jewellers in New York by a burglar, last night, has been the subject of general conversation to-day. The latest news from the wounded man is more favorable, though the bullet penetrated the left breast in the region of the heart. His strength has increased, and symptoms give hope that the lungs are not dangerously injured. Like any other victim of impulsive courage, Mr. Phelps flung himself, unarmed, upon two burglars, forgetting that professionals of that class have a fixed law among themselves that they will commit murder sooner than be arrested. The crime occurred in the same police precinct in which Mr. Nathan met his death. Mr. Phelps lives at the corner of Thirty-ninth street and Sixth avenue, which vicinity has been for some time a resort of the worst juvenile criminals in the city, corner loafers, and unemployed scoundrels. There is, however, this difference between the Nathan murder and the tragedy of last night: Nathan's murderer left no clue; the assassin of Mr. Phelps did. He lost his hat, and inside is a monogram of the maker. He also left behind skeleton keys, which prove conclusively that he was a professional. These keys are four in number, and so skilfully made that one or other of them would unlock a great majority of ordinary fastenings. It is certain he had accomplices, probably three. Mr. Phelps has a wife and one daughter, aged 17, and is a man of wealth. Physicians say his chances to-night seem equally balanced. A curious crowd surrounded his residence all day, but were prevented from intruding. Several arrests were made on suspicion, yet no promising clue has been obtained.

A DARING HOTEL THIEF.

Another and somewhat similar encounter with a burglar occurred a few hours later. At a very early hour this morning Barclay, one of the most daring hotel thieves known to the police, entered the Grand Hotel, corner Thirty-first street and Broadway, and, forcing an entrance into several rooms by means of nippers, obtained a large quantity of jewelry. The last room entered was that of John H. Morrill. Mrs. Morrill discovered him, and, locking her door, called her husband. The fellow drew a pistol, but finding himself caged and a general alarm given, did not shoot. Mr. Morrill, with a hall waiter, detained him, and he was taken before Justice Cox, who committed him without bail. Barclay had dropped his ill-gotten gains, but retained sundry burglars' tools and a revolver.

WALL STREET REVELATIONS.

To-day some remarkable developments were made in Broad and Wall streets regarding the present flurry in the New York gold market, and the manner in which the premium has been advanced by shrewd speculators. The report, as circulated in the Stock Exchange, and generally believed to be correct, is that persons who recently made the New York money market so stringent, and who were the subject of Congressional inquiry at Washington, formed a powerful combination in gold, a few week's since. Their first movement was to purchase short sight sterling on London, to the extent of three million pounds, which was sent out by a special messenger two weeks since. Last Wednesday, according to orders from leaders of the New York combination, a sudden demand was made upon the Bank of England for half a million sterling. As this is the day upon which the bank fixes its rate of discount for the coming week, the Directors immediately placed their interest price fully 1 per cent higher,—5 per cent. This fact was immediately telegraphed to New York and gold at once advanced to 114¼. Private London despatches, received to-day, say money outside the bank is now easier, at 4 per cent, and indications are that since the plot of the New York speculators has been discovered the bank will soon reduce the rates again. It is said these gold speculators are now endeavoring to sell since their operations have been discovered, but they will hardly be able to do so at a profit, their expenses having been large in bringing about the movement. Taken altogether, this attempt to force up gold is the boldest of any engineered in New York since the war, and it is the subject of general remark in financial circles.

THE WOODHULL CONVENTION.

The curious congregation of long-haired people, calling themselves "Reformers," and representing at least a score of peculiar social theories, reassembled in Convention this morning, notwithstanding the frantic confusion, amid which yesterday's session ended, after the nomination of Woodhull and Douglass as a Presidential ticket. At the opening, to-day, the choir sang a song called "The Millennium." Mrs. Spear offered a resolution that the following be the form of the ticket to be used by the Equal Rights party at the next Presidential election: "The Woman's, Negroes', and Workingmen's Ticket,—Victoria Woodhull of New York, for President; Fred. Douglass of the District of Columbia, for Vice President." A member. "I have an amendment to add," and the "Indians' Ticket." Another member, "I have another amendment"—"And Everybody's Ticket." An excited debate resulted, and great confusion, and the matter was laid upon the table. A communication was received ridiculing the Cincinnati nominations, and expressing the opinion that a wide-awake woman would make a better President than sleepy Horace Greeley. At last accounts grandiloquent oratory was being poured forth in a flood.

THE MONETARY SITUATION.

During the past week the monetary situation was characterized by continued ease. There has been a good supply of money on call at 6 to 7 per cent, with exceptions at lower rates. The banks have increased their legal reserve during the week $194,025 net, and expanded their loans $4,717,100. The price of gold declined from 114¼ to 113¾ early in the week, but afterwards advanced to 114¼, and reached to 114½. The upward movement in gold premium was due to the failure of the Washington Treaty, Spanish complication, firmness of exchange, prospective short grain crops, and large exports of specie.

ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE

a very unsettled feeling has prevailed, and a lower range of values has been established, except in a few specialties. The fluctuations have ranged from 1 to 8 per cent with most striking changes in Harlem, Pacific Mail, Northwestern, Union Pacific, Erie, C. C. & I. C., Rock Island & Ohios. Business early in the week was large, but the closing days were characterized by dulness in most stocks. Throughout to-day the stock market was generally firm. Prices advanced from ¼ to ⅞ per cent, chiefly in the Ohios, Northwestern common, Pacific Mail, and Rock Island.

MONEY

was easy this afternoon, at 5 to 7 per cent on call, and closed at the lower rate.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

closed quiet and firm, at 109⅝ to 109¾ for 60 days' sterling.

GOLD

closed steady at 114⅛ to 114¼.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

closed firm. Central Pacific bonds closed 103@103½; Union Pacific firsts, 92¼@92½; land grants, 80½@80¾; incomes, 87@87½.

FOREIGN COMMERCE OF THE PORT FOR THE WEEK.

Import entries, although smaller than for some weeks past, reached $7,425,926, while exports of produce were $4,322,712. Exports of specie and bullion were $4,063,085. The largest for any one week since Jan. 1. Foreign imports since Jan. 1, are largely in excess of last year, and of any previous year, while exports of produce show a decrease as compared with other years.

BREADSTUFFS AND PROVISIONS.

There is only a limited demand for flour, owing to higher rates asked, and light arrivals give sellers the advantage. No. 2 superfine is in fair demand, and higher. At the close the market was very firm, and better for all grades under $11. Holders of wheat have again put up their prices, and are very strong. The demand is light, chiefly for milling. At the close the market was quiet at the advanced prices asked. Pork is firmly held, and quiet.

[To the Associated Press.]

DEATH OF T. BUCHANAN READ.

NEW YORK, May 11.—The poet T. Buchanan Read died at 11 o'clock, at the Astor House.

THE CENTRAL TAX.

A special from Washington says the Collector of Internal Revenue at Buffalo reports he was unable to find any property of the New York Central Railroad on which to levy for the payment of the script dividend ordered to be collected by the Commissioner. The New York Central having been consolidated with the Hudson River Company, it is claimed that both companies existing before that time became extinct.

METHODIST GENERAL CONFERENCE.

At the Methodist Conference, to-day, addresses were made by Sutherland, of Cincinnati, and Pope, of Eastern British America. The former hoped such a calamity as collision between England and America always might be averted by the Christian sentiment of America, and the latter said he would rejoice if the United States and the Dominion were incorporated as one nation. Rev. Mr. Wheat, delegate from the Methodist Protestant General Conference, made an address expressing hope of a reunion of the bodies at no distant day. Delegates from the Canadian M. E. Church were invited to the platform. Adjourned.

INSURANCE RATES.

The Board of Fire Underwriters have voted to resume old rates of insurance of 1869, with only 5 per cent commission to agents and brokers, and a Committee was appointed to confer with Fire Insurance Companies here as to the date of commencing.

LOSS BY FIRE.

The total insurance of the Cuba Sugar House, Brooklyn, burned last night, was $292,000, of which $5,000 was in the Commerce of Cleveland.

FRAUDULENT REGISTERS.

The Custom House authorities claim that they have obtained conclusive evidence that fraudulent American registers have been obtained for foreign built vessels, under the provisions of the law providing that wrecked foreign bottoms, sold to Americans for one-third of their cost, and repaired, may obtain an American registry. These frauds were perpetrated by a ring of conspirators, by means of perjured affidavits. The conspirators acted through a broker, the latter claiming ignorance of any irregularity in the documents furnished to him.

The name of the broker charged with illegally registering Foreign bottoms by means of perjured affidavits, is Stephen B. Babcock. His case will soon be taken up.

SMALL-POX.

Twenty new cases of small-pox were reported yesterday.

THE SHAKSPEARE STATUE.

William C. Bryant has been chosen orator for the inauguration of the Shakspeare statue in Central Park, May 23, the three hundredth anniversary of the poet's birth. Edwin Booth will recite passages from Shakspeare, and Theodore Thomas' orchestra and the Arion societies will furnish the music.

ANOTHER EIGHT HOUR STRIKE.

About seven hundred carpenters met last evening to follow the example of their Brooklyn brethren, in the strike for the eight hours system.

FORGERY AND PERJURY.

E. P. Sheddon, who was held for the forgery of his uncle's name, for $1,500, was released yesterday, his uncle admitting that the signature was genuine. The latter was held for perjury.

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, May 11.—The *Post*, this morning, confirms the rumor which was current yesterday, that negotiations between the United States and England, relative to the indirect claims of the former have been broken off, and states, positively, that the British Government has withdrawn from the arbitration provided for under the Treaty of Washington.

The order of Victoria and Albert has been conferred on the Empress Augusta, of Germany, who is now on a visit to Queen Victoria.

The strike of sailors at Southampton and this city has not yet ended, and seamen at Liverpool also threaten to strike.

Special to the New York World.

LONDON, May 11.—Negotiations relative to the Washington Treaty are still progressing. The Tories are prepared, on Monday, to propose a vote of want of confidence in the Ministry, unless Earl Granville's statement is satisfactory. The resignation of the Ministry is highly probable in case of a failure of the Treaty.

CUBA.

MADRID, May 11.—A royal decree has been published, granting full pardon to the Havana students convicted of violating the grave of Gonzalvo Castanon, in the cemetery near that city, and sentenced for that offence to the chain-gang.

HAVANA, May 11.—The Spanish man-of-war Pizarro has arrived at Santiago de Cuba from Aspinwall, having abandoned vigilance over the steamer Virginius, on account of the arrival of the United States steamer Kansas. After consultation between the Commander of the Kansas and the American Consul at Aspinwall, the Virginius was declared an American ship, and her Commander hoisted the American flag. The instructions of the Spanish Commander was to watch the Virginius as a blockade runner, and this mission terminated on the acceptance of responsibility of the Virginius as an American ship. The Virginius left Aspinwall previous to the departure from that port of the Pizarro.

HAVANA, May 11.—The surrender of Dr. Emilio Loaces is denied.

The Captain General has issued a decree declaring that matters in Cinco Villas District have resumed their normal condition, and that the few bandits existing there may be considered of less importance and fewer in numbers than in time of peace; consequently in the future the Lieutenant Governors will only act as civil officers; the General of the Department only will command troops, and the Governors will be under direct orders of the superior civil Government.

FRANCE.

PARIS, May 11.—The Commission on Capitulations declares that it finds itself incompetent to adjudicate on the question of the capitulation of Paris. The Commission, however, thinks great responsibility for the surrender of the city rests on Jules Favre, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and exculpates Trochu and Vinoy from all blame in the matter.

A despatch from Versailles states that the Hon. Elihu B. Washburne, the American Minister, this morning presented Rear Admiral James Alden, commanding the American fleet in European waters, and two officers of his staff, to Admiral Pathnau, Minister of Marine.

CANADA.

OTTAWA, Canada, May 11.—In the House, last night, it was stated that the Home and Dominion Governments had corresponded on interests involved in the question of the San Juan boundary, which was referred to the Emperor of Germany. An elaborate statement had been prepared by the British Columbian Government and sent to England and been incorporated in the case.

Debate was resumed on the Washington Treaty. Mr. Mills said he did not believe peace endangered if the treaty was destroyed.

Sir A. F. Galt said England should not be weakened in the controversy by a refusal of Canada to consent to that portion of the Treaty submitted to the Dominion. The alternative had been offered to Canada of compliance in the Treaty, or separation from England. He argued that peace with the United States was a necessity to England. He believed every concession to the United States was a step toward annexation. He favored the independence of Canada, as a means of preventing annexation, and thought the position of the Dominion one of weakness to England. He believed peace would be endangered if the Treaty was rejected, and in loyalty to Great Britain they should accept the Treaty.

Mr. Macdonald stated that no pressure had been used by the home Government on Canada, and disclaimed all responsibility for the utterance of Mr. Galt, who is not a member of the Administration.

HALIFAX, May 11.—The new Prince Edward Island tariff will increase customs and excise duties on spirits, and repeal those on flour, corn meal, and fire brick.

RUSSIA.

NEW YORK, May 11.—St. Petersburg correspondence says that General Sheridan and a number of other persons who entertained the Grand Duke Alexis during his visit to the United States, are to receive decorations from the Czar, in acknowledgment of the kindness shown to the Grand Duke. General Sheridan is to receive the order of the White Eagle. The other recipients are not named.

MEXICO.

COMARGO, Mexico, May 8.—Trevino, with his entire force, left this morning for the interior, abandoning the line of the Rio Grande. He moves toward Linares for the purpose of opposing Concha, who is coming hither to operate with Cevallos from Matamoras.

Aguere and staff have joined Trevino.

Trevino, before leaving, received the following from Saltillo: "Diaz is in Jalisco, rapidly organizing his forces. Guerra reports officially that Rocha has suffered a terrible blow, three of his battalions having pronounced for the enemy, in the mountains of Durango, killing their chiefs and capturing a large quantity of provisions and munitions belonging to the government." General Orellan has arrived at Saltillo on an important mission.

Trevino states that an important movement is on foot to concentrate all the revolutionary forces and move on the capital.

The revolutionary General at San Luis Potosi recently visited Jose Moira Coricajal, living in Texas, and offered him an important command in that State.

It is reported that the Lerdistas are moving throughout the country.

SPAIN.

MADRID, May 11.—The Government officially announces that the Carlists, in large numbers, are surrendering to the loyal forces, and that the insurrection is over.

Dispatches from the interior towns of Navarre report that remains of Carlist bands are flying from Spain into France.

NEW YORK, May 11.—A London special says the downfall of the Spanish Ministry is imminent. Sagasta has become unpopular with all parties, and strong influences are at work to effect the removal with him of all his present colleagues, when the Ministry will give place to a new ministerial combination. As soon as the Carlist revolt is suppressed, Marshal Serrano will return to Madrid and choose the members of the new Cabinet, of which he will be Minister-President.

SAN DOMINGO.

SAN DOMINGO, May 1, via HAVANA, May 11.—It is reported that President Baez will command the troops against Cabral.

Telegraphic Brevities.

David Nichols, broker, was yesterday acquitted, at Boston, of forgery, in signing the name of Horace Saunders to a note for $9,875.

—Dr. Tomlinson, agent of the projected railroad from Chicago to the Indiana coal-fields, speaks favorably of his visit to Europe in its behalf.

—The *Monitor*, Catholic organ at San Francisco, editorially favors the Cincinnati nominations.

—The people of Los Angeles and Santa Barbara Counties, Cal., are holding meetings to offer inducements for the thirty-fifth parallel road to pass through their counties.

—Peter Gray, a wealthy resident of Pittstown, Rensselaer county, N. Y., was murdered near his dwelling last Friday night. The murderer is unknown.

—A motion for new trial on the ground of excessive damages, in the case of Jno. Beltis vs. the Eastern Railroad Company, was overruled, yesterday, by Judge Gray, at Boston, and a verdict was awarded Beltis of $23,000 for injuries by the Revere disaster.

—The Fulton, Mo. *Telegraph* calls for a National Convention of editors and printers to be held at St Louis, July 4, to ratify the nomination of Greeley and Brown.

—A four days' rain at DesMoines, Iowa, ended yesterday.

—The summer fires in the woods of New Jersey have commenced, and the destruction is terrible.

—The boiler in R. P. Roberts' saw mill, at Oshkosh, Wis., exploded Friday afternoon. Mr. Roberts was so badly scalded that his recovery is doubtful. Abel Trembie, the engineer, had his head and breast scalded, and his eyes were almost burned out. Charles Hall, a workman, was considerably injured.

—David Scott and Michael Chavest, who murdered three inmates of the house of ill-name near Windsor Locks, Conn., January last, and who were subsequently arrested in Van Wert, Ohio, were yesterday found guilty of murder in the second degree, and sentenced to State Prison for life. The testimony was all circumstantial.

—The Georgia Press Association, embracing nearly all editors of the State, arrived in Nashville, Tenn., yesterday, from Atlanta. They were entertained at the Maxwell House, and visited the *Banner* and *Union and American* offices, the Industrial Exposition, the Capitol, etc. The Directors of the Exposition, in connection with the proprietors of the *Banner and American*, gave them a banquet. The excursionists then departed for Mammoth Cave.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE TREATY CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—Secretary Fish said, to-day, that correspondence on the subject of the Washington Treaty is still going on, notwithstanding the statement of the Administration organ here, this morning, that negotiations were closed, and the treaty was practically dead. The explanation of this statement means that after correspondence was substantially closed, at least on the part of the British Government, Minister Schenck telegraphed for permission to make a further proposition to save the Treaty, which was granted, and the State Department has received advices from him so late as last night, although not to hopeful effect.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE PRESIDENT AT THE CAPITOL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 11.—The President passed some time at the Capitol, to-day, in consultation with various Senators.

BILLS APPROVED.

The President to-day signed the act to develop mining resources of the United States, and the act for the relief of settlers on Osage lands in Kansas.

PROMOTED.

The President to-day nominated Medical Director Jas. C. Palmer to be Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery in the Navy.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, May 11.

Mr. MORTON reported from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, a resolution directing that Committee to make a thorough investigation into the election of Senator Pomeroy in 1867, and of Senator Caldwell in 1871, with authority to send for persons and papers, to administer oaths and to sit in Washington or elsewhere during the recess of Congress.

In presenting this resolution, Mr. Morton said: I am instructed by the Committee on Privileges and Elections to say they express no opinion in regard to the charges made against either of these Senators, and no inference can be drawn as to their guilt or innocence from the presentation of this resolution.

Mr. COLE called up the resolution offered by him, yesterday, asking the Secretary of War for information in relation to Goat Island, which was agreed to.

Mr. CASSERLY called up his resolution asking information as to the state of the account between the Government and each of the existing Pacific Railroads, except the Northern, which was agreed to.

Mr. STEVENSON, of Kentucky, obtained for his colleague (Mr. Davis) leave of absence till the end of the session.

At the expiration of the morning hour the Senate resumed consideration of the bill to amend the Enforcement act.

Mr. HAMILTON offered an amendment providing that, as preliminary to the appointment of election inspectors in any voting precinct, a request for such appointment shall be made by not less than ten citizens of the precinct.

Mr. MORTON said there was no objection to this amendment, and it was adopted.

Mr. MORTON offered an amendment authorizing each of the Circuit Judges to appoint one or more District Judges to discharge the duties contemplated by the Enforcement bill. Adopted.

Mr. TRUMBULL moved that the appointment of Supervisors of Election be vested in District Judges. Lost.

Mr. HAMLIN submitted a majority report of the French Arms Sale Investigating Committee, and Mr. STEVENSON submitted a minority report.

Mr. SUMNER protested against the report, and renewed his protest as to the constitution of the Committee, as being contrary to Parliamentary law.

A debate ensued between Messrs. Sumner, Carpenter, Hamlin, and Logan, and the report was ordered printed.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the pending bill.

Mr. CASSERLY offered an amendment providing that the words "any person," in Section 4, of the act of May 31, 1870, shall be held to include any officer or person having powers or duties of an official character under that act or the one pending. Agreed to.

Mr. CASSERLY offered an amendment prohibiting the presence or use of troops at any election, unless to repel armed invaders of the United States, or to maintain peace at the polls when it cannot be otherwise maintained.

Mr. MORTON said he hoped the amendment would be rejected.

Mr. CASSERLY said he had been prompted to offer the amendment by occurrences in the election at the Navy Yard, Mare Island; occurrences which, if as reported, ought to bring a blush to the cheek of every man who had any regard for free institutions.

Mr. COLE said he did not know what the occurrences were which the Senator referred to. He had heard no complaints from any quarter about the way of conducting the election there.

Mr. CASSERLY rose to advocate his amendment, but yielded for a motion to adjourn.

The Senate agreed that a vote on the bill and amendments be taken at an early hour Monday morning.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. DAWS renewed his motion to close debate on the first section of the Tariff bill, reducing the time from 10 minutes to 1 minute, and it was agreed to.

The House then took up the bill reported yesterday from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, revising and codifying pension laws.

Mr. ROOSEVELT moved a proviso that widows shall not lose their pensions by marrying again, and spoke of the philosophy of encouraging rather than discouraging marriages, whether in maids or widows.

The amendment was rejected by 67 to 92.

Mr. WHEELER moved an amendment that whenever a widow shall forfeit her pension on account of remarriage, it will revive on her again becoming a widow, if she be in indigent circumstances. Agreed to—73 to 50.

Without proceeding further than the eighth section of the bill, it went over till Friday next, and the House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Scofield in the Chair, on the Tariff and Tax bill. After spending an hour in Committee, and getting things inextricably tangled, from the variety of amendments offered, the Committee rose, and Mr. DAWES moved that the whole of the second section, embracing everything that comes under 10 per cent. reduction, be treated as a single paragraph, so as to limit power amendments. That was agreed to, and then the House went into Committee of the Whole.

Mr. COX moved to make a reduction of 20 per cent. of present duties, except in regard to cotton goods, for which he offered a paragraph reported in the original bill. Rejected—47 to 44.

Mr KERR moved to make a reduction of 15 per cent. on present rates. He said he did not believe that any horizontal reduction would operate as fairly as the present tariff. Rates were adjusted, not on any principle, but as mere jobs. Still, he would rather have a reduction of 15 per cent. than one of 10 per cent.

Mr. DAWES opposed the amendment, and after a good deal of discussion and dilatory voting Mr. Kerr's and other amendments in the same direction were rejected.

Mr. BINGHAM moved to strike out the paragraph which reduces existing duty on wool and woollen fabrics 20 per cent. so as to leave them at present rates. Rejected—49 to 72.

Mr BROOKS, of New York, moved a proviso that no higher rate of duty shall be exacted under the second section than 60 per cent *ad valorem*. Rejected.

Without having made any progress whatever in the bill the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

Suicide at Jacksonville.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., May 11.—Mrs. Flemm, wife of Joseph Flemm, who resided ten miles southeast of Jacksonville, in Morgan County, committed suicide by hanging, on Thursday evening last, while temporarily insane. Mrs Flemm had resided in Morgan County near twenty years, and was a highly respected lady.

The New York Legislature.

ALBANY, May 11.—The Palmer registry law, amended to suit the views of the Governor, was adopted by the Senate.

The Board of Managers of Impeachment against Judge Barnard, appeared at the bar of the House, and announced that they had informed the Senate of their appointment, and that the President of the Senate would adopt necessary measures for a Court for trial on the impeachment charges.

The Senate, to-day, confirmed the appointment of Wm. H. Leonard, to be Judge of the Superior Court, in place of Cardozo.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—Probabilities—Cloudy weather and probably rain will prevail over the Middle and New England States to-night, followed by a rising barometer, with winds veering to northwest, and clearing weather on Sunday. Westerly and northeast winds, with clear weather in the Southern States. On Sunday, northerly winds and rising barometer and generally clear weather north and west of the Ohio Valley. Brisk northwest winds for lower lakes to-night, but dangerous winds are not anticipated.

Items from Salt Lake.

SALT LAKE, May 11.—Wells Fargo & Co.'s agency here refuse any further information of receipts or shipments of bullion for publication.

Brigham Young and Elders are holding a conference at Provo.

Among the arrivals to-day is Henry D. Windsor, of Detroit, who acquired some mining interests here five years ago, which has, during his absence, developed to a value of $2,000,000.

Eighty-six span of horses, attached to one stage coach, were driven through the streets to-day, being a new importation for the Southern Stage line.

Gold nuggets weighing as high as two ounces are being found in Bingham Canyon.

SALT LAKE, May 10.—The St. Louis railroad delegation arrived this evening from San Francisco, and, it is understood, will remain till Monday. Brigham Young, Geo. A. Smith, Daniel H. Wells, and other high church dignitaries, at once called upon the party at the Townsend House, with cordial greetings.

Owing to the illness of Judge Strickland, the United States Court for this district has adjourned to July 1.

Fifteen hundred tons of railroad iron are on the way from the East for the Southern railroad. Immense forces of laborers are on this road, working day and night. It will reach Utah lake about six weeks hence. On the branch to the East canon and American fork mines it is expected that sixty miles will be completed by August next.

The weather is stormy.

Illinois State Sunday-School Convention.

The Illinois State Sunday-School Convention will meet (D. V.) at Aurora (36 miles west of Chicago, on the C., B. & Q. R. R.), June 18, 19, and 20, 1872.

The programme of the National Convention, held at Indianapolis, has been adopted, with a few changes.

The order of exercises to be as follows:

Tuesday Afternoon—2 o'clock, Meeting for Praise and Prayer. 3 o'clock, Election of Officers. First topic, The Field. 3:30, Reports from Counties, limited to five minutes each.

Tuesday Evening—Addresses. County and Town Organization. Methods and Results.

Wednesday Morning—9 o'clock, Additional Reports from Counties. Second topic, The Seed. 10 o'clock, Addresses: Its Selection. Its Protection. Its Preparation.

Wednesday Afternoon—Third topic. The Sowers. Normal Instructors and Institute Work. Superintendents. Primary Teachers, (meeting separate from convention).

Wednesday Evening—Addresses: The Sowers—In the Family. In the Church. In the School.

Thursday Morning—Fourth topic, The Sowing. Rightly Dividing the Time. Broadcast Sowing. Drilling or Planting. Methods of Work.

Thursday Afternoon—General meetings.

Thursday Evening—Fifth topic, The Harvest. Results following the Work.

The Convention will be held in a building erected for the purpose on the island.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, May 11.

Money continues easy in the local market and speculation in grain active. In the latter the bulls have it all their own way, and for the present there is no telling where they will stop running up prices. It would seem that if high prices would bring grain forward from the country the present ones ought to have that effect, but there are no indications of any such movement yet. One of the first symptoms of an increased movement of grain would be a demand from the country banks for currency, but inquiry of the banks on that point shows that there is scarcely any currency going to the grain raising districts, and the great bulk of what is being sent out goes to the lumber regions of Michigan and Northern Wisconsin, and some small amounts to Central Illinois, probably to pay for cattle. From other parts of the country the banks are ordering remittances of New York exchange to supply the demand of the merchants in their vicinity to pay New York debts.

The scarcity of New York exchange in this market is a noticeable feature in the present situation. The price is now about up to the point where currency can be shipped to New York, and it seems probable that the first of next week may witness the movement of currency from Chicago to New York at a season when all our indebtedness ought to be more than cancelled by the shipment of products. Grain however, is so much above a price at which it can be shipped, that, if the New York prices do not soon respond the West will be sending currency to pay Eastern debts and keeping its grain and provisions at home.

Between banks to-day sales of exchange were made at 50c and 60c per $1,000 premium, and many of the usual sellers were demanding 75c

The following quotations for local stocks are furnished by Hammond & Watson, Financial Agents, 54 Washington street:

Banks.	*Bid.*	*Asked.*
First National	$1.32½	$1 35
Fifth National	1.30	....
Commercial National	1.30	....
Cook County National	1 07	....
Corn Exchange National	1.06	....
National Bank of Illinois	1.07	....
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Babcock Extinguisher	....	95
Elgin Watch	102	....
West Division Railway	170	175
Chicago City Railway	....	160
North Division Railway	95	....
Pullman Palace Car	....	115exdiv.

SALES.

$5,000 West Division Railway at 170.

On Monday, 13, the Fourth National Bank will occupy the office southwest corner of Washington and Franklin streets, and Messrs E. G. Eastman & Co., Bankers, will occupy the office vacated by the Fourth National on the northwest corner of Canal and Washington.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean, furnish quotations for government bonds and local securities, as follows:

	Buying.	*Selling*
U. S. 6s of '81	118½	118¾
5-20s of '62	113½	113¾
5-20s of '64	113½	113¾
5-20s of '65	113½	113¾
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	115½	115¾
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	116	116¼
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	115¾	116
10-40s	110½	...
U. S. new 5 per cents	111	...
U. S. Currency 6's	116	116½
Northern Pacific gold 7-30s	...	100&int
Illinois County and Town 10s	...	95@98
Chicago City 7s	...	100&int
Cook County 7s	...	100&int
Eastern Exchange	1-10 dis.	
Gold Exchange	...	114¼
Sterling Exchange (large drafts)	109@110	
Gold and gold coupons	113¾	114¼

LATEST.

NEW YORK, May 11.—Money easy, 5@6 per cent. State bonds dull. Gold was strong early in the morning, selling up to 114½, but gradually declined, and closed steady at 114@114¼. Loans were from 4½ per cent for carrying to 1-64 for use. Clearings, $75,00,000. Exports to-day, $7,394,500. Exports for the week, $4,064,000. Governments, strong and higher.

Stocks were strong, and prices advanced from ¼ to 1¼ per cent, chiefly in Northwest, Pacific Mail, Ohio, Western Union, Indiana Central, and Rock Island. The market closed active and very strong.

The *Commercial* says cable despatches are pretty positive in saying that the Treaty of Washington is virtually lost. If so, the end of wrangling about it is likely to be a benefit to the various financial markets which do not thrive on anxieties and uncertainties.

The bank statement shows a net gain of $194,025 in legal reserve. The banks now hold $6,065,625 above the 25 per cent required by law. The following shows changes: loans, increase, $4,717,100; specie, increase, $1,679,700; legal tenders decrease, $101,800; deposits, increase, $5,631,140; circulation, decrease, $55,600.

Sterling, 109¾.

Governments:			
Coupons, '81	118½	Coupons, '67	115½
Coupons, '62	113½	Coupons, '68	115½
Coupons, '64	113½	U. S. 10-40s	110½
Coupons, '65	113½	New 5s	111½
Coupons, new	115½	Currency 6s	116½
State bonds:			
Missouris	95½	Old Virginias	50
Old Tennessees	68½	Old N. Carolinas	35
New Tennessees	68½	New N. Carolinas	20½
New Virginias	54		
Stocks closed:			
Canton	91½	St. Paul	58¾
W. U. Telegraph	75½	St. Paul preferred	78¼
Quicksilver	41½	Wabash	75¼
Adams Express	93½	Wabash preferred	86
Wells & Fargo Ex.	86	Fort Wayne	96
American Express	74½	Terre Haute	28
United States Ex.	77½	Terre Haute pfd	50
Pacific Mail	75¾	Chicago & Alton	117
New York Central	97½	C. & A. preferred	119
N. Y. Central scrip	91½	Ohio & Mississippi	47¾
Erie	68½	C., C. & C.	91¼
Erie preferred	83	C., B. & Q.	131
Harlem	125	Lake Shore	94¾
Harlem preferred	130	Indiana Central	37½
Michigan Central	115½	Illinois Central	136
Pittsburgh	92½	Union Pacific	39
Northwestern	76¼	Cent. Pacific bonds	103
Northwestern pfd	93½	Union Pacific bonds	92½
Rock Island	111½	D., L. & Western	108
New Jersey Cent	109½	Hartford & Erie	9½

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, May 11.

The following were the receipts and shipments of flour, grain, and produce for the past twenty-four hours:

	Received. 1872.	1871.	*Shipped.* 1872.	1871.
Flour, brls	3,756	6,017	3,005	4,341
Wheat, bu	30,700	20,025	9,116	78,762
Corn, bu	174,865	102,575	319,926	165,438
Oats, bu	27,080	25,840	11,810	26,535
Rye, bu	3,792	3,052	1,440	700
Barley, bu	2,335	2,850	450	2,140
Grass seed, lbs	24,600	11,270	11,771	21,400
Flax seed, lbs	....	....	....	....
Broom corn, lbs	....	....	300	12,000
Cured meats, lbs	182,480	22,370	709,190	224,900
Beef, brls	16	18	....	....
Pork, brls	8	5	268	27
Lard, lbs	9,240	38,780	68,000	48,900
Tallow, lbs	11,480	24,110	....	23,870
Butter, lbs	47,735	54,658	10,100	31,580
Live hogs, No	4,709	3,878	7,261	5,742
Cattle, No	2,398	2,114	2,612	2,340
Sheep, No	857	816	1,124	480
Hides, lbs	119,695	135,497	63,200	78,125
Highwines, brls	164	324	326	761
Wool, lbs	14,740	62,28[illegible]	4,590	147,610
Potatoes, bu	9,578	3,50[illegible]	380	258
Lumber, m	4,784	2,76[illegible]	1,359	2,833
Shingles, m	1,480	52[illegible]	1,710	816
Lath, m	260	7[illegible]	143	150
Salt, brls	8,286	4,85[illegible]	1,324	2,201

Withdrawn on Friday for city consumption: 3,792 bu wheat; 789 bu oats; 110 bu rye; 870 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store up to 10 o'clock this morning: 34 cars wheat; 345 cars corn; 28½ cars oats; 1½ cars rye; 2 cars barley. Also 40,900 bu No. 2 corn, and 5,700 bu No. 1 do. Total (411 cars), 214,000 bu.

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and live stock during the week ending with this morning, and for corresponding weeks ending as dated:

	May 11, 1872.	*May 4*, 1872.	*May 13*, 1871.
RECEIPTS.			
Flour, brls	33,479	32,873	26,421
Wheat, bu	97,870	87,657	99,465
Corn, bu	911,504	748,773	588,979
Oats, bu	161,451	149,524	118,038
Rye, bu	16,458	5,608	10,678
Barley, bu	14,645	14,076	10,560
Live hogs, No	40,981	65,031	31,157
Cattle, No	10,949	17,216	12,238
SHIPMENTS			
Flour, brls	29,800	27,007	28,219
Wheat, bu	97,839	126,842	644,894
Corn, bu	1,102,263	2,681,396	792,605
Oats, bu	78,095	184,857	169,596
Rye, bu	12,635	12,122	5,551
Barley, bu	23,382	27,121	9,499
Live hogs, No	40,760	43,347	26,067
Cattle, No	12,643	14,112	10,850

The leading produce markets were all excited and higher to-day—a fact that was born of wet weather and general confidence in prices. The receipts were again liberal, but the aggregate of shipments was much greater. The principal point made, however, was on the weather, many operators anticipating a cold, damp season, that will be disastrous to the growing crops. Similar anticipations would seem to exist on the other side of the Atlantic, as a further advance on both wheat and corn was reported from Liverpool, and New York was stronger all around in grain. So general an upward movement in prices has not been witnessed here for a long time till to-day. The grocery market was more than usually active for this period of the week, and the prevalent feeling was firmer; not only for staple goods but for most descriptions of fancy groceries—the increased firmness being due to the advance in gold premium and the improved demand. Coffees were somewhat excited, and advanced a ½c, with which exception there was no quotable change in prices. In the dry goods market only a moderate degree of activity was witnessed, and values ruled steady and uniform. Prints, linens, lawns, and dress goods generally were in good request, but aside from this the movement was slack. There was no quotable change in prices of coal. The arrivals continue liberal and values are still very much unsettled. Lackawanna is selling at $9.50@10.00, Erie at $9.00@9.50, and Blossburg at $10.00. Cheese was quoted quiet at former rates. The receipts are steadily increasing, and the market is working easier. No new features were developed in the dried fruit market. All domestics are meeting with a steadily active demand, and the quoted prices are adhered to with great firmness. Green fruits—with the exception of oranges—were dull. Fish continue in fair request at about former prices. The market, however, is weak, and in lake descriptions a decline is looked for. Hay, hides, and leather were fairly active and firm. Oils, paints, and colors were quoted steady. The market for metals and tinners' stock to-day exhibited a good degree of activity, and in consequence of more favorable advices from the East, the views of dealers were firmer, but as yet we make no change in quotations. The stocks of tin plate and copper are meagre. Nails meet with a good demand at $5.75 rates. Naval stores, and iron, and steel were fairly active and quotations were fully sustained. Building materials were again in active demand from all quarters, and on a few of the leading articles dealers were realizing higher prices. Broom corn continues in meagre request, but dealers were asking and obtaining prices ruling since Wednesday. The stocks of good to choice grades are only fair. There was a very small demand for pork barrels and lard tierces, yet for other descriptions a moderate demand existed. Lumber at the yards continues in good request, and prices ruled firmer. Beans, potatoes, and poultry sold at about Friday's rates. Eggs were more active, with the bulk of the sales at 12c.

Highwines were firm at yesterday's outside quotations, though reported tame in New York. Sales were: 250 brls at 80c per gallon. Wines are said to be scarce, and there are few offering.

Lake freights were very quiet, but firm at the quotations of the current week. Sail rates were 8c on corn to Buffalo; 8½@9c for wheat to do, and corn to Port Colborne; 13½c on corn to Oswego; 14c on corn to Kingston; 6c on oats to Buffalo; corn by steam to Buffalo, 9c. Through rates were quoted at 25c on wheat, and 24c on corn to New York; and 28c on corn to Portland and Boston. Only four charters were reported, which will carry out 52,000 bu corn and 30,000 bu oats.

Provisions shared to some extent in the excitement in breadstuffs. Mess pork opened strong with $12.80 bid for June, and advanced to $13 00, being an advance of 40c per brl in the 24 hours. Live hogs were reported a shade firmer, but the principal reason of the strength was said to have been the failure of an operator who was extensively short, and parties who had sold on the strength of his promises to deliver, rushed to fill in. Lard was quiet, but a shade firmer, under a better inquiry. Meats were quiet and unchanged. The market closed at the following range of quotations: Mess pork, cash, or seller May, $12.85; do seller June, $12 95; do seller July, $13 20@13.25; seller August nominal at $13.40; seller November nominal at $12 80; do seller December, nominal at $13.00; prime mess, $11.50@11.75. Lard, cash, or seller May, $8 75; do seller June, $8.82½@8.85; do seller July, $8.90@8.95. Dry salted meats at 4¾@5c for shoulders; 6¾@6¾c for short ribs, and 7⅛@7¼c for short clear. Boxed meats, ¼@½c higher than the above quotations for loose. Sweet pickled hams, 8@9½c, according to weight. Bacon quoted at 5¾@6½c for shoulders; 7½@7¾c for short ribs; 8½c for clear; 11@11½c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $9.00; extra mess beef, $10 00. Beef hams, $24.00@25.00. City tallow, 8½@8½c. Sales were reported of 500 brls mess pork (choice) at $12 90; 4,750 brls do seller June at $13 00; 500 brls do at $12.97½; 1,500 brls do at $12.95; 500 brls do at $12 85; 550 brls do at $12 80; 1,000 brls do seller July at $13 25; 350 brls do at $13 20; 750 tcs lard seller June at $8 80; 250 tcs do seller July at $8 90; 250 tcs summer lard at $8 25.

Flour was very quiet, but stronger, in sympathy with wheat. Holders asked an advance of 25c per brl all around, but when New York was reported quiet, buyers refused to follow, and we find that sales effected were mostly of small lots, at about the same prices as on Friday. We now quote: White winter extras at $9.00@11 50; red and amber winter extras at $8 50@10 50; good to choice spring extras at $6 75@8 50; low to medium do at $5 50@6 50; spring superfines at $4.50@5 50. Rye flour dull at $4 40@4 75; and buckwheat flour dull and nominal. Sales to-day were reported of 100 brls spring extras (Gas Light) at $8.95; 150 brls do at $7.75; 100 brls do (Jones') at $7.50; 100 brls do (seconds) at $6 20; 400 brls do on private terms; 300 brls spring superfines at $5 25; 100 brls do at $5.00; 100 brls do at $4 70. Total, 1,350 brls; also, 10 tons bran at $17.00, on track.

Wheat averaged 3½c per bu higher, and was much steadier than yesterday, though the range on 'Change to-day was about 2½c. Liverpool and New York were both reported higher, and though receipts were larger, the advices, coupled with the cold weather, caused a revulsion on the feelings of many who thought yesterday that the market had gone as high as it could, and would soon turn downwards hence there were more buyers, both on local and country account, and a good deal done in the way of settlement. It was noticeable, however, that while a great many people stood around watching the progress of events, the number of parties trading was smaller than heretofore. Not a few who are usually steady operators in wheat, have entirely withdrawn, deeming it too risky. Seller June opened at $1-60, advanced to $1 62½, fell back to $1.61, improved to, settled back to $1.61, and closed at $1.61½. Seller July was very irregular, sometimes selling 1c below June, while at other times the two options were only ½c apart; July closed at $1.60½@1 60½. Seller the year sold at $1 25@1 26. Seller August was neglected. Seller the month closed at $1.59. Cash sales were reported of 15,000 bu No 2 spring at $1 60; 20,000 bu do at $1.59½; 10,000 bu do at $1 59½; 129,000 bu do at $1 59; 10,000 bu do at $1 58½; 150,000 bu do at $1.58½. Total, 199,000 bu.

Corn was more active, and at times excited, advancing nearly 2c per bu, under the influence of wet, raw weather here, and an advance of 3d per 480 lbs in Liverpool. Another point told in favor of higher prices. There has been a good shipping margin of 3 to 4c per bu on corn to New York for some time past, but this was expected to disappear, as the first fleet of the season neared that port. But with an advancing Liverpool that margin bids fair to be preserved, and especially as our market is several cents below Toledo. The depression in prices, consequent on a big supply, has been an extensive one, and the feeling was general to-day that the thing has been overdone. Hence there was a rush to buy, and holders advanced their figures accordingly, while many refused to sell at any price. The market was nervous and irregular, however, especially after the Inspector reported 345 cars and 46,600 bu in this morning; the fact staggered many, and weakened prices temporarily; but the market soon recovered, when it was reported that New York was stronger, with *scarcity*, owing to the annually recurring break in the Erie Canal. Prices averaged 2½c higher than yesterday. Seller June opened at 48½c, advanced to 50c, sold down to 48½c, improved to 49½c, and closed firm at 49½@49¾c; seller July ranged 1@1½c above June, closing at 50½c. Cash No. 2, or seller the month, closed at 48c. Seller August sold at 50½@52c. Cash sales were reported of 120,000 bu No. 2, at 48½c; 62,800 bu do at 48¼c; 12,000 bu do at 48⅛c; 280,000 bu do at 48c; 1,200 bu do at 47½c; 50,000 bu do at 47¾c; 15,200 bu do at 47½c; 11,200 bu do at 48½c afloat; 5,600 bu white at 51c in store; 400 bu rejected, at 41½c; 12,400 bu do at 41c. Total, 570,800 bu—the largest aggregate reported since the fire.

Oats were more active, and 1@2c higher, but weak. The greatest advance was on cash lots; the greatest activity was in options. The inquiry was urgent early, the sales being chiefly in settlement, but the demand fell off as the session progressed, and the market was then comparatively heavy. Seller June opened at 39½c, improved to 40c, and declined to 39¼c, closing at 39¾c. Seller the month irregular, sold at 38@38½c, closing at 38½c. Seller July sold at 40c. Cash sales were reported of 1,800 bu (fresh receipts) at 38½c; 8,800 bu at 38½c; 1,200 bu at 38¼c; 25,000 bu at 38c; 600 bu rejected at 34½c; 1,200 bu do at 34c; 2,400 bu white by sample at 44c; 600 bu do at 43½c; 2,400 bu do at 43c. Total, 44,000 bu.

Rye was again in good demand, and 2c per bu higher, in sympathy with the advance in corn. Only a few lots changed hands. The market closed strong. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 2, at 95c; 400 bu do at 94c; 10 000 bu do at 93c; 10,000 bu do at 92½c; 400 bu rejected at 88c. Total 21,400 bu.

Barley was irregularly higher, but so very quiet as to be scarcely quotable. Seller the month closed with nominal buyers at 65c, and no offers to sell; probably would have brought 68c. Cash sales were 400 bu No. 2 at 67c; 400 bu do, later, at 70c, both in Central elevator. No. 3 quoted at 55@60c. Cash sales were limited to 800 bu No. 2, at 72c; 400 bu do at 70c; 400 bu do at 67c; 10,000 bu do (settlement) at 65c; 400 bu by sample at 73c; 400 bu do at 65c. Total 12,400 bu.

The breadstuff market continues to exhibit a good degree of animation. Choice samples of white wheat and extra flour are both in request for shipment, with purchases to some extent at hardening prices. The crop prospects are still encouraging for all early sown wheat, but for the late-sown grain prospects are less cheering. Nevertheless, we think the San Jose *Mercury* puts the thing about right. It says croakers are about prognosticating evil concerning the growing crops, yet it remarks that the demand for agricultural implements, horse-powers and the like, is of considerable importance, and that buyers want none but the very best and largest machines that can be obtained. In other sections of the State a like inquiry exists, and more; the great number of harvesting implements arriving here overland, is an indication of the urgent and pressing demand for horse-power machines. The question of labor hands to secure the crop is becoming one of serious importance to the grain-grower. The scarcity of field hands is very great.

LATEST.

In the afternoon pork was steady Lard was stronger, but quiet; wheat was higher, but weak, closing at the inside prices paid, except on seller the year; corn was active and excited, 48½c being bid at one time for any part of 500,000 bu. The sales of corn for the call footed up 470,000 bu. Oats were dull and easier. The following sales were made on the call: 1,000 brls do mess pork, seller July, at $13 20; 20,000 bu wheat, seller June, at $1.62; 10,000 bu do at $1.61½; 10,000 bu do at $1.61½; 10,000 bu do, seller July, at $1.60½; 5,000 bu do at $1.60½; 5,000 bu do at $1.60¾; 5,000 bu do, seller the year, at $1 26; 15,000 bu do at $1.27; 5,000 bu do at $1 27½; 15,000 bu corn at 48½c; 60,000 bu do at 48c; 5,000 bu do at 47½c; 10,000 bu do, seller June, at 49½c; 5,000 bu do at 49c; 195,000 bu do at 48¾c; 5,000 bu do at 49c; 55,000 bu do, seller July, at 50c; 40,000 bu do at 49½c; 20,000 bu do at 49½c; 40,000 bu do, seller August, at 50½c; 5,000 bu do at 51c; 5,000 bu do at 50½c; 5,000 bu oats, seller June, at 39½c; 5,000 bu do at 39½c.

The following were the closing prices on the call, at 3:30 o'clock:

	Bid.	*Asked.*
Mess pork, cash or seller the month	$12.80	$12.90
Mess pork, seller June	12 95	13.00
Mess pork, seller July	....	13 20
Mess pork, seller August	13.30	....
Mess pork, seller November	....	....
Lard, cash or seller the month	8.75	8.80
Lard, seller June	8 82½	9.25
Lard, seller July	....	....
Wheat, cash	1.59	1.60
Wheat, seller June	1.61½	1.61¾
Wheat, seller June and July	....	1.61¼
Wheat, seller July	1.60	....
Wheat, seller August	1.44½	1.48
Wheat, seller the year	1.27½	1.27¾
Corn, cash	....	48
Corn, seller last half	48½	48¾
Corn, seller June	48¾	49
Corn, seller July	49½	49¾
Corn, seller August	50½	51
Oats, cash	38	38¼
Oats, seller June	39½	39¾
Oats, seller July	39½	....

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, May 11.

BUTTER—This market was quiet and easy. Only a light demand existed, and, while for choice dairy packed tolerably full prices were being realized, all other descriptions were offering at a concession from the prices current early in the week. Shippers were operating in a small way at 12@20c for common to good grades, and local buyers at 25@28c for choice, and at 10@15c for bakers butter. We quote: Strictly choice dairy, packed, at 26@28c; fair to choice tub and firkin, 16@22c; inferior to common grades, 7@14c.

BAGGING—In the market for this line of goods no new features were developed. A steady, fair business is doing, and the market prices are well sustained all around. We repeat our list as follows: Stark, 39c; Grahampton, 37½c; Philadelphia, 37c; Ludlow, 37c; Lewiston, 37c; American, 35c; Royal River, 35c; burlaps bags, 21@22½c; gunnies, single, 19½@20½c; do double, 28½c; wool sacks, 70c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—There was less activity in the demand, but a very firm feeling pervaded the market. The following are the quotations now current: Stucco, $2.75@2 85; New York stucco, casting $3.75@4 00; superfine do, $4 00@4 25; cement, $1.75; Rosendale cement, $2 00@2.25; marble dust, $3.50; lime in bulk, $1 25; white sand ₱ brl, $3.00@3 25; plastering hair ₱ bu. 35@40c; fire brick ₱ 1,000, $40.00@50.00; building brick, $12.00@16.00; fire clay, $4.00@5.00 ₱ brl. The following are the ruling prices for domestic window glass:

FIRST QUALITY.

Size.	*No. lights per box.*	*Per box 50 ft.*	*Per light.*
6x 8	150	$5 75	4c
8x10	120	6 25	5c
8x12	100	6 75	7c
7x 9	114	6 75	6c
7x14	78	7.00	10c
8x10	90	6 25	7c
8x12	75	6 75	9c
8x13	69	6 75	10c
8x14	64	7 00	11c
8x15	60	7.00	12c
8x16	56	7 50	14c
8x18	50	7 50	15c

SECOND QUALITY PER BOX OF 50 FT.

9x10	$5 50
9x11 to 10x12	6.00
9x12 to 10x13	6.00
9x13 to 10x13	6.00
9x14 to 10x14	6.25
9x15 to 10x16	6.25

LEAD AND IRON—Lead pipe and sheet lead 10c. Bar Iron, 5@6c.

CAST IRON FOR BUILDINGS—Columns, plates, sills etc, 4½@5½c.

Wrought iron, such as gratings and shutters, 12½@15.

BROOM CORN—Trade was quiet at prices current on the two days preceding. Common at $40 00@$75.00 per ton; fair to prime, green stock, $75.00@120 00 per ton; hurl, $140.00@160.00, and brush $100 00@160.00.

BEANS—There is no improvement in the demand, and a small business is being transacted. We quote: $2 50@2.80 for fair to choice medium, and $2 70 do for navy.

CHEESE—The cheese market was again quoted quiet and weak. The little prime cheese on hand was being held with some show of firmness, but the prevalent feeling was one of weakness. The stocks are only fair. We quote: New York factory, 15@16c; Ohio factory, new, 13@14c; Western factory, new, 12@14c.

COAL—Continues dull and unsettled. The demand was of the most limited character, being confined to meeting actual current necessities. We quote prices weak at the following range: Lehigh, prepared, $11.00; Lehigh, lump, $11.00; Lackawanna, $9 50@10.00; Erie, $9.50; Briar Hill, $9.50; Walnut Hill, $9.50; Cherry Mine, $8.50@9.00; Indiana, $6.00; Hocking Valley, $8.00; Blossburg, $10.00; Minonk, $6.50; Wilmington, $6.00.

CANNED GOODS—Nothing new was noted in this market. There is a liberal inquiry for nearly all goods in the list, and the quoted prices are firmly adhered to. Stocks are light, and in many descriptions the tendency is upward. We quote:

Peaches, 2 lb	$2.25@2.50
Peaches, 3 lb	3.35@3.75
Pears, 2 lb	2.50
Plums, damsons, 2 lb	2.25
Plums, green gages, 2 lb	4.50
Plums, blue gages, 2 lb	4.25
Quinces, 2 lb	3.00
Strawberries, 2 lb	3.20@3.25
Raspberries, 2 lb	2.50@2.85
Blackberries, 2 lb	2.25
Gooseberries, 2 lb	3.00
Tomatoes, 2 lb	1.75@1.80
Tomatoes, 3 lb	2.50@2.60
Corn, Elgin	3.25
Corn, Yarmouth	3.30
Peas, 2 lb	2.00@3.25
Lima beans, 2 lb	2.60@2.70
Succotash, 2 lb	2.75
Lobster, 2 lb	3.10
Lobster, 1 lb	2.15
Oysters, 2 lb	2.25
Oysters, 1 lb	1.35

COOPERAGE—Pork barrels and lard tierces met with a light inquiry, but other descriptions ruled moderately active. Prices remain firm as follows: Pork barrels, $1.25@1.35; lard, tierces, $1.65@1.75; whiskey barrels, $1.90@2.05; flour barrels, 45@50c. Staves and headings, $17.50@20 00 for pork barrels; flour staves, $8 00@9.00; circle flour headings, 8@9c per set. Flour hoop poles, $12 00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $28 00@30.00 per m; whiskey barrel staves, $22.00@28.00 per m.

EGGS—The egg market was more active, with sales at 12 c per dozen for choice packages.

FISH—The Fish trade was moderately active for the season, but the general market was weak, fair orders being promptly filled at a concession from the quoted prices. We make no change in our list as follows: No. 1 whitefish, $5.50@5.75; No. 2 do, $5.25@5 50; No. 1 trout, $5.25@5.50; No. 1 shore mackerel, $9.75@10.00; No 1 bay, $8.50@8.75; No. 2 shore mackerel, $7.75@8.00; No. 2 mackerel, $6.75@7.00; No. 1 shore kits, 1.90@2.00; No. 1 bay, $1.50@1.60; family kits, $1.10@1.20; bank cod, $5 75@6.00; George's cod, $6.75@7.00; box herring, No. 1, 35@40c; box scaled, 40@45c; California salmon, half brl, $10 00@10.25.

FRUITS—DRIED—A liberal movement was witnessed in the market for domestic dried fruits, and the buoyant tone that has pervaded the market for some time past, is still prevalent. Foreign fruits were also in good request, and were firm at former quotations. We repeat our list: Dates, 9½@10c; figs, drums, 16@17c; figs, box, 20@21c; Turkey prunes, old, 9@10c; do new, 10@12½c; French do, 14½@15c, raisins, [illegible]; blackberries, 15@15½c; raspberries, 37@38c; pitted cherries, [illegible]; peaches, pared, 22@23c; peaches, halves, 8½@9½c; do quarters, 7@8c; currants, 9½@10c; apples, Southern, 9½@10c; do Western, 10@10½c; do Michigan, 11½@12c.

GREEN FRUITS—The general market was quiet. Prices range as follows: Apples, $4 00@5.00; cranberries, $9 00@11.50 for wild, and $13 00@14.00 for cultivated; lemons, $5.50@6.00; oranges, Messini, ₱ box, $5.50@5.75; do Palermo, $5.00@5 25.

GROCERIES—The demand for goods coming under this head was again active to-day, and prices were generally firmer, though aside from coffees,—which were ½c higher,—there was no quotable change. We revise our list as follows:

BI CARB. SODA—7½@8½c.

COFFEES—O G Java, 28½@30c; Java No. 2, 26@27c; Choice Rio, at 23½@24½c; prime do at 23@23½c; good at 22½@22¾c; Singapore at 24½@24½c; Costa Rica at 24½@24½c; Maracaibo at 23½@24½c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19c; stearine, 15@16c.

RICE—Rangoon at 7½@8c; Carolina at 9½@10½c.

SUGARS—Hard sugars at 12½@13c; A, standard, at 11½@12c; A, No. 2, at 11½@11½c; B at 11½@11½; XC, at 11½@11½c; C, at 11½@11½c; choice brown, at 10½@11½c; fair do, at 9½@10c; New Orleans do, at 9½@10½c; molasses do, at 8½@9½c.

SYRUPS—Diamond, at $1.25@1 30; silver drips, extra fine, at 75@80c; common molasses, at 30@35c; Porto Rico molasses, at 45@50c; good sugar-house syrup, at 40@55c; extra, at 60@65c; New Orleans, at 55@70c.

SPICES—Allspice, at 14@15c; cloves, at 20@21c; cassia, at 38@40c; pepper, 22½@23½c; nutmegs, at $1.20@1.25.

SOAPS—French mottled, at 6½@6½c; German mottled, at 7½@7½c; White Lily, 7@7½c; White Rose, at 6½@7c; brown Windsor, at 4½@4½c; palm at 4@4½c.

STARCH—Gloss, at 9½@10c; corn, 10@10½c; laundry, at 6½@7c; common, at 5@6½c.

HAY—Prairie was plenty, and was freely offered at former rates. Timothy continues scarce, with buyers at a slight advance on quotations. The following are the wholesale prices paid by dealers: Timothy, beater pressed, $18.50@20.00; do loose pressed, $16 50@18.50; prairie pressed, $10.50@12.00. On Wagon—Timothy, loose, $16 00@18 00; prairie, loose, $11.00@12.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1 50, according to distance.

HIDES—There was no perceptible diminution in the demand for hides, and the advanced prices established early in the week were firmly adhered to all around. We repeat our list, as follows: Green city butchers', 8½c; green salted, cured, light, 12c; do heavy, 11c; part cured, 10½@11½c; green calf, 18c; green city veal kip, prime, 14c; do calf, 18c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry kip, 22c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 19@20c; deacons, 50@70c; grubby, 8c; scoured, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price; branded 10 per cent off.

IRON AND STEEL—The general demand today was only fairly active, but prices were firm and unchanged. We quote:

Horse-shoe iron		6 5-10@7c
Bar iron	5 @	5 3-10 rates
Heavy band	5 6-10@	5 9-10 rates
Light band	6 @	6 3-10 rates
Hoop	6 3-10@	6 6-10 rates
Oval	5 6-10@	5 9-10 rates
Round and square	5 @	5 2-10 rates
Half oval and half round	4 9-10@	5 2-10 rates
Russian iron, perfect	20	
Russian, No. 1 stained	18	
Sheet iron	6½	rates
Norway nail rods	8 @ 9	rates
German plow steel	10 @13	rates
Bessemer plow steel	10½ @12½	rates
Spring and tire steel	10 @12	rates

LEATHER—Dealers report a steady demand, both for domestic and imported stock, and the market continues firm at full prices. We quote:

HEMLOCK.	
City harness	$ 37@ 40
Country harness	35@ 37
Line city, ₱ lb	39@ 43
Kip, ₱ lb	80@ 1.00
Kip, veals	1.00@ 1.15
City upper, No. 1, ₱ ft	26@ 29
City upper, No. 2, ₱ ft	25@ 27
Country upper, No. 1	23@ 26
Collar, ₱ ft	21@ 23
Calf, city	1.20@ 1.40
Calf, country	1.10@ 1.25
Rough upper, 11 to 13 lbs	35@ 37
Rough upper, 14 to 18 lbs	32@ 34
Rough upper, damaged	28@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	34@ 36
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1	31@ 33
"B A" sole	31@ 33
OAK.	
Calf	$ 1.25@ 1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	80@ 1.00
Kip, No. 1, heavy	75@ 80
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	85.00@95.00
French calf, Lemoine	80.00@90.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.90@ 2.25
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.80@ 2.20
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.50@ 2.00
French kip, 60 to 100 lbs	1.00@ 1 00

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Tin plate and copper met with a good demand to-day, and under more favorable Eastern advices prices were stronger. The stocks are small. The market was nominally unchanged:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $16 50; do 12x12, $17.00; do, 14x20, $17 00; do roofing, IC, $15.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 50c; small, 51c; bar, 52c.

SHEET ZINC—Full cask, 11½c; less quantity, 12c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 50c; braziers', over 12 lbs, 43c; tin'd copper, 46c.

WIRE—2 to 6, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 15c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 10 per cent discount; fence wire, 8c per lb; bdls, 8c net.

NAILS—Business in this department continues active, and sales are freely made upon the basis of $5.75 rates. The stocks are meagre. 60d, per keg, $5.75; 8d, per keg, $6.00; 6d, per keg, $6 25; 4d, per keg, $6.50; 3d, per keg, $7.25; fine 3d, per keg, $9 50; blue 3d, common, per keg, $9.00; clinch, $8.00.

NAVAL STORES—Continue in good demand, and a firm feeling prevails. We quote as follows:

Manila rope, ₱ lb	$ 19 @ 21
Sisal rope, ₱ lb	17 @ 18
Hemp sash cord, ₱ lb	22 @ 28
Marline, ₱ lb	22½@ 28
Tarred rope, ₱ lb	@ 18
Oakum, ₱ bale	5.00 @7.50
Pitch, ₱ brl	7.00 @7.50
Tar, ₱ brl	5 50 @6 00

OILS—With the exception of a slight decline in turpentine there was no change in the market for goods in this line. Linseed, lard, carbon, and in fact all descriptions, were in good demand and ruled firm. We quote: Carbon, 22½@23c; extra winter lard oil, 85c; No. 1, 75c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, 93c; do, boiled, $1.00; whale, 95c; sperm, $2.00@2.15; neats' foot oil, 90c@$1.50; do strictly pure, $1.10; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, $1 00; turpentine, 73@75c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—Were active at the prices given below:

WHITE LEADS.	
Strictly pure	$ @12.00
Fancy brands	11.00@11.50
ZINC.	
Genuine Vieille Montague	14.50
American	12.50
Snow white	11.00
COLORS.	
Railroad Colors	11.50
Rochelle ochre	3.00
English Ven red	4.50
English orange mineral	15.00
English red lead	12.50
American red lead	11.50
Paris white	4.00@4.50
Whiting	2.50
PUTTY.	
In bladders	4c
In bulk	3½c

POTATOES—The market was less active, and prices were a shade easier. We now quote: 65@70c for good Western, 85@90c for good straight Ohio peach-blows, and 40@50c for mixed Western.

POULTRY—Dealers reported a small inquiry, at the following range of prices: Pigeons were dull at 60c@$1.00 per dozen; live chickens, $4.00@4.50 per dozen.

SALT—Was again in good demand, and held firmly at previous quotations: Saginaw, fine, $2.05; Onondaga, fine, $2.05; coarse, $2.15; Diamond C, $2.40 per brl; Ashton dairy, $5.00 per bag.

SEEDS—There was very little doing in this market, and prices were almost nominal. The supply is fair. Clover, $5.15@5 30 for good to prime, and $6 00@6.50 for mammoth. Millet at $1.35@1.50, and Hungarian at $1 35@1.50. Timothy at $2.15@2.25 for fair to good; $2.50@2.60 for prime.

TEAS—Prices are firm and tending higher, in sympathy with the Eastern market. We make no change in our list as follows: Young hyson, common to fair, 50@65c; good, 70@80c; choice to extra, $1.20@1.25; superior to fine old hyson, 90c@$1.10; common imperial, 75@80c; good to choice do, 90c@$1.10; fine to good gunpowder, 75@95c; choice to extra, $1.20@1.40; choice to extra leaf Japan, 95c@1.10; fair to good do, 70@80c; colored natural leaf Japan, 60@70c; common to fine Oolong, 60@85c; good, 70@80c; choice to extra, 90c@1.05.

TOBACCO—Remains steady at the annexed quotations:

CHEWING—Extra, 90@95c; choice, 80@85c; common, 65@70c; poor, 55@60c.

SMOKING—Extra, 30@32c; medium, 25@28c; common stems, 22@24c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 90@95c; half bright, 70@80c; black, sound, 53@60c.

WOOD—The demand is active and increasing, but the supply is large and the market is weak at the late decline. We quote: Beech, $10 00; maple, $11 00; hickory, $13.00; slabs, $7.00, delivered.

WOOL—There are no new features to note in this market. The volume of business transacted to-day was of a light character, but prices were steady, as follows:

Washed, fine, in good condition	60@64c
Washed, medium, in good condition	63@68c
Washed, coarse	60@64c
Unwashed, fine	38@45c
Unwashed, medium	40@50c
Unwashed, coarse	45@50c
Tub-washed, prime condition	75@80c
Tub-washed, poor to good condition	62@75c

Dingy and poorly washed wool, 2@10c less; burry and cotted wool, 3@15c less.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Review for the Week Ending May 11.

SATURDAY EVENING, May 11.

The receipts of live stock during the week, up to this evening, were as follows:

	Cattle.	*Hogs.*	*Sheep.*
Monday	1,689	7,269	396
Tuesday	1,567	7,016	466
Wednesday	1,916	10,226	1,328
Thursday	2,916	8,159	754
Friday	2,395	4,709	857
Saturday	926	2,412	70
Total	11,401	39,780	3,868
Last week	17,290	[illegible]	5,955
Week before last	13 889	48,648	4,592
Week ending April 20	16,973	46,408	6,436
Total 4 weeks	59,553	187,014	20,895

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	*Hogs.*	*Sheep.*
Monday	1,986	8,992	719
Tuesday	927	5,289	....
Wednesday	1,848	8,431	799
Thursday	2,184	5,944	....
Friday	2,612	7,361	1,134
Saturday	....	....	....
Total	9,557	35,887	2,652
Last week	14,457	42,124	3,347
Week before last	12,907	41,433	2,051

LIVE STOCK FREIGHTS.

	—Per 100 lbs— Cattle and horses.	Hogs and sheep.
To New York	80	$1.00
To Philadelphia and Baltimore	75	90
To Albany	75	85
To Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, and Bellaire	45	55
To Dunkirk	43½	53½
To Cleveland	30	37
To Toledo and Detroit	25	30

The following minimum weights are the least will be taken:

	Pounds.
Cattle per car	20,000
Horses	20,000
Hogs, double-deck car, per car	22,000
Hogs, single-deck car, per car	14,000
Sheep, double-deck car, per car	18,000
Sheep, single-deck car, per car	14,000

CATTLE—The leading features of the market during the week just closed were in marked contrast with those prevalent during the preceding two or there weeks. Instead of dulness and depression, activity and firmness have prevailed, and, all things considered, the week has been a prosperous and highly satisfactory one for sellers. Not only were the receipts much smaller than last week, but the quality of the offerings was superior, and these favorable circumstances taken in connection with the more cheerful and generally healthier tone of advices from the seaboard market, induced a more confident feeling among all classes of operators, and the daily arrivals were readily absorbed. Trade opened sharp at a strong ½c advance on the prices current at the close of last week, and the improvement has been thoroughly sustained throughout. Of strictly first-class beeves the offerings were not numerous, but second and third class steers comprised a large proportion of the offerings, and made an average quality equal to that of any week of the season. The best drove on sale averaged 1,519 lbs, and fetched $7 00, but with this single exception nothing sold above $6.75, and few above $6 50, the bulk of the week's business being transacted at prices ranging from $5.37½ downward to $5 00. Stock steers continue in good request, and all offerings are promptly taken at $3.75@4.50 for common roughish lots, averaging from 700 to 900 lbs, and at $4 50@4.75 for good to prime droves, averaging from 900 to 1,050 lbs. The supply of new milch cows has been liberal, and somewhat in excess of the demand, so that prices have been weak and irregular. Especially desirable offerings were salable at $45.00@50 00, but the prevailing prices were $25.00@35 00. Calves are plenty at $3 50@5 75, with occasionally a sale at $6.00 for something very choice. Some fat Texan and Cherokee cattle arrived during the week, and found buyers at $5 00@5 75.

To-day there was a fair degree of activity, for a Saturday, and the light supply was quickly disposed of at full yesterday's prices, sales making at $3 00@3 50 for inferior mixed lots; including bulls, stags, scrawny cows, and heifers; at $4 00@5 25 for common to choice butchers' stock; at $3 75@4 75 for stockers; at $5.00@6.25 for common to choice shipping beeves. The market closed steady with all sold.

QUOTATIONS

Extra—Graded steers, averaging 1,500 lbs and upward	$6.50@6.75
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3-year to 5-year-old steers, and averaging 1,300 to 1,450 lbs	5.90@6.25
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,150 to 1,300 lbs	5.50@5.75
Fair Grades—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	5.00@5.25
Medium Class—Medium steers and good cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.75@4.50
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.75@4.75
Inferior—Light and thin cows and steers	3.00@3.50

HOGS—Notwithstanding the fact that the receipts of hogs during the past week have fallen some 25,000 below those of last week, the market has been a dull and declining one throughout. The large number of hogs forwarded from here last week caused a "collapse" at the East, and our market has sympathized to the extent of 25@30c per 100 lbs, prices declining from $4.00@4.40 to $3 75@4.10. At the deduction the daily arrivals were taken up, and at the close the pens are empty. Considerable purchases have been made on Canada account, and liberal shipments were also made to Cleveland, Buffalo, and Philadelphia, but the major portion of the offerings found their way into the hands of New York and Boston buyers. To-day there was a slightly firmer tone to the market, the light supply imparting a more confident feeling, but there were no buyers at any material advance, and we quote the market closing steady at $3 75@3 80 for common light, and coarse heavy lots at $3.85@3.90 for medium, and at $3.95@4.10 for good to choice.

SHEEP—Continue to come forward sparingly, and prices keep well up, notwithstanding the limited character of the demand. A few droves of shorn sheep have arrived, but too few sales have been effected to enable us to give reliable quotations. Wooled sheep have been salable at $6 00@6.50 for common; at $6.75@7 00 for medium, and at $7.25@8 25 for good to really choice.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CORNS.

DR. STEPHENS, 121 West Washington st., over A. H. Andrews & Co.'s, 3 to 3; 89 East Twenty-second-st., corner Cottage Grove-av., 4 to 6. All Right salve for aching corns. Druggists have it; 25 cts per box.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for Building Jail.

Sealed Proposals will be received by the undersigned for the construction of a stone jail and jailors' dwelling, at Morris, in Grundy County, Illinois, the plans and specifications of which are now on file in the office of the County Clerk at Morris, where the same can be seen and examined, and where, also, persons desiring to make bids will be furnished with blank forms of proposal.

The building must be roofed in on or before the 25th day of December, 1872, and the whole structure completed by the first day of December, 1873.

Proposals may be made by one or more persons for furnishing all the materials and labor, or by different persons for such separate branches of the work as are set out in the blank proposals. All proposals must be deposited with the County Clerk before the 10th day of June next, on which day the undersigned will be ready to award the contract to the lowest responsible bidder, reserving however to themselves the right to reject any or all bids. The person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to give bond with good security for the performance of such contract.

The contractor will be paid monthly on the estimated value of the work as it progresses, reserving therefrom 10 per cent till the completion of the work.

Dated May 9, 1872.

JOHN BARR,
WM. PIERCE,
AMOS CLOVER,
Building Committee for County.

Proposals for Fuel, Stationery, and City Hauling.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
CHICAGO, Ill., May 10, 1872.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 m. on the 10th day of June, 1872, for furnishing such quantities of Fuel, Stationery, and performing such City Hauling as may be required by the Quartermaster's Department in this city, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873.

Blank form of proposals, with requirements attached, can be had on application to the undersigned.

JAMES GILLISS,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster U. S. A.

Office of the Sturgeon Bay & Lake Michigan

SHIP CANAL,

549 Wabash-av.,

CHICAGO, May 10, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, on blanks to be furnished by the undersigned, will be received at this office until 12 m., of Saturday, May 25, 1872, where plans and specifications of the work to be performed can be seen.

The right to reject any or all bids is expressly reserved, should it be deemed for the interest of the Company to do so.

WM. T. CASGRAIN, Chief Engineer.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Bids will be received by the undersigned at the office of W. W. Boyington, Esq., cor. Monroe-st. and Wabash av., for building a Hotel at Highland Park. Plans, &c., can be seen as above.

R. E. GOODELL,
for Committee.

MEDICAL CARDS.

NO CURE! NO PAY!!

DR. J. KEAN,

360 South Clark st., Chicago, may be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic and special diseases. Dr. KEAN is the only physician in the city that warrants cures or no pay.

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Monday Morning, May 13, 1872.

PHILADELPHIA.

The Office-holders' party are laboring under a delusion in supposing that, if they throw Grant overboard and nominate some other man, Mr. Greeley will withdraw. It is, therefore, only an act of courtesy and kindness to notify them of the mistake they are committing, while at the same time it will save them a great deal of unnecessary trouble, and will also relieve the President from the pain of discovering that his professed friends, like Colfax and Wilson, will abandon him the moment they see a chance for themselves. The Philadelphia Convention cannot nominate a man strong enough to force Mr. Greeley off the track. The Philadelphia Convention is on a side track. The Liberal Republicans are indifferent to it. They do not propose to meddle with it, or interfere with it in any way, and there is no possible manner in which it can affect Mr. Greeley or his canvass. This announcement will save the Office-holders' Convention the necessity of worrying itself about any other candidate, and save the Grant organs the necessity of giving the President and the Senate and the House any more good advice touching a change of programme. It is all good advice, but it comes a day too late.

The Cincinnati Convention was not held as against General Grant in particular; neither was it held in any one man's favor. It was called in the interests of certain principles which need to be established, and certain reforms which are essential to the good of the country, and these are expressed in the platform. To establish those principles, and carry out those reforms, and make them something more than a mere sham, a candidate was necessary, and the Convention named Mr. Greeley as that candidate. The Cincinnati nomination was a Declaration of Independence. There is only one contingency which can withdraw Mr. Greeley's name and send Cincinnati Republicans to Philadelphia, and that is the nomination at Baltimore of a regular Democratic ticket. The Cincinnati Convention originated inside the Republican party. It was no part of its purpose to put at hazard any principle of the Republican faith. Hence, Equal Rights stand at the top of its creed, and hence it nominated as its candidates men who have been the standard-bearers of Equal Rights, and have won their past victories, compared with whom the Republicanism of General Grant, as shown by his political record, is not worth mentioning. Nevertheless, rather than that the cause of Republican principles should be imperilled, Mr. Greeley himself has stated that he will withdraw; but no action of the Philadelphia Convention can have the slightest effect upon him. As against Philadelphia, he has enlisted for the war and burned the bridge behind him. Baltimore may drive Cincinnati and Philadelphia together, but Philadelphia cannot drive Cincinnati an inch.

THE SENATORSHIP IN CONNECTICUT.

The Legislature of Connecticut will, on Tuesday next, elect a Senator of the United States for the term commencing in March, 1873. The candidates on the Republican side are General Hawley, the editor of the Hartford *Courant*, and the Hon. O. S. Ferry, the present Senator. The Republicans have 139 members of the Legislature, a majority of about 30. There is no objection to Mr. Ferry, who is conceded to be one of the ablest men in the Senate, except that he is not partisan enough to meet the views of the Administration. The Democrats have over 100 members of the Legislature. It was soon ascertained, after the meeting of the General Assembly, that General Hawley, the Administration candidate, had a majority of the Republican members, and forthwith a caucus was called to nominate him, and thus render his election certain. But party despotism has been so grossly abused in this country that there is everywhere a disposition among the people to break it up. Pending the call of the caucus, a paper appeared signed by Professors Bacon, Woolsey, and Twining, of Yale College, and nine other gentlemen of New Haven, addressed to the members of the General Assembly. In this paper these gentlemen assert that one of the fundamental principles of our institutions is, that every man is bound to act on all questions of public policy, and in the selection of national representatives, according to his individual judgment and conscience; that to subject one's personal judgment and conscience to the rule of others, is an abandonment of rights and personal duty opposed to self-government. It further asserts that the caucus system has its proper limits, beyond which it is productive only of evil to go; that it should be confined to cases where the right or expediency of measures is in doubt, or where the want of preconcerted unanimity may cause the loss of some principle; that, when the omission of caucus action brings no loss of principle, then its despotism becomes unwarrantable and injurious. The same address claims that Congress, in the law prescribing the manner of electing Senators, requires that each Representative and Senator shall, with his own voice, give the name of the man he prefers for United States Senator, and thus recognizes the principle that each member of the Legislature is individually responsible in the election, and cannot plead the dictation of a caucus as an excuse for not exercising a free judgment. They further represent that there is nothing in the circumstances of the present election whereby the personal choice of members should be subjected to the dictation of a caucus. They therefore appeal to the members to refrain from any caucus action, and avoid "the divisions and bitternesses that must follow if the decision is not left to the uncontrolled judgment and conscience of each Representative and Senator."

The publication of this appeal, coming from such high authority, was not without effect. It immediately produced another paper, signed by a number of members of the Legislature, protesting against the caucus. After reciting the long and faithful services of Mr. Ferry, his great ability and his experience, they claim that, if the choice were left to the people, he would be elected above all others. They assert "that, when caucuses cease to be advisory in their character, and meet only to record results that have been predetermined, they become perverted to bad purposes, and no party man is bound to enter therein, and by participation be bound thereby." This is Liberal Republicanism, and is in full harmony with the spirit and action of the Cincinnati Convention. This paper has since been signed by thirty Republican members of the Legislature.

The Republican caucus, however, met, 110 members being present, and 29 absent. Of those present, General Hawley got 98 votes and Mr. Ferry 12. The Democratic caucus nominated ex-Governor English as their first choice, and, failing to elect him, members are free to vote for whom they please. The triangular contest will probably result in the re-election of Mr. Ferry, whose defeat would be a loss to the country. He has proved himself to be a fearless and independent Senator, denying every attempt at dictation over himself, and is opposed for that reason by the Administration and all its followers.

The declaration that, in the election of United States Senators, the constitutional theory is, that they should be chosen by a majority of the members of that body, and not by a majority of one party in the Legislature, is but the assertion of the true doctrine. The Constitution was adopted before the days of caucuses, and never contemplated that, in the election of Senators, a caucus, often less than one-third of the whole body, should in advance determine who should be elected. Should the Republicans of Connecticut now succeed in breaking up the caucus system of selecting Senators in that State, it is probable that the example may be followed in other States.

RESULTS OF CARPET-BAG RULE.

The oppressive character of carpet-bag rule in the Southern States is specially manifested in the case of South Carolina, where this policy has begun to bear bitter fruit. Under the carpet-baggers, the State has been saddled with a debt, escape from which, except by repudiation, seems impossible. The adjournment of the Legislature has left the people without money and without hope. The free schools were obliged to suspend on the first of May. The public institutions, which cannot live without annual appropriations, must close their doors. The Deaf and Dumb Asylum is about to come to a stop. The State Lunatic Asylum, which has been kept up for some time on private charity, finds that help no longer forthcoming, and must soon suspend. The State Penitentiary has no funds, and must, sooner or later, close. These institutions are preparing to bring the State Treasurer into Court for withholding a large part of the appropriations due them; but the punishment of a corrupt man cannot supply them with funds. When once the public institutions commence to succumb, it is only a question how soon the private ones will follow, and, when this happens, society itself will go to pieces. There is no effort at Washington to arrest this tide of fraud and corruption, for the reason that it would constitute an argument in the campaign that the Administration had confessed to an error, and, in the present helpless and impoverished condition of South Carolina, with her people held at the mercy of these carpet-baggers, it is easier to force an election through. For this terrible crisis, the people of South Carolina are not responsible. They have paid their taxes, and the carpet-baggers have misappropriated the funds. Against such enormous abuses and corruptions as these, the Liberal Republican Party takes issue and calls upon the people to rally to the rescue of the Southern States before they are reduced to absolute wreck.

THE ATHANASIAN CREED.

The Convocation of Canterbury is now in session for the purpose of disposing of the Athanasian Creed, and its discussions have overflowed into the secular press of England to such an extent that everybody who has any opinion about the subject is expected to utter it. In the revolt of the Church of England against Rome, this creed was emphasized by the Anglicans by being translated, and required to be read in English on thirteen of the principal religious occasions of the year. In the Roman communion it had been placed in the Breviary, usually untranslated, and, if recited at all, it was in Latin. Though bearing the name of Athanasius and expressing pretty accurately his views concerning the Trinity, Incarnation, and Eternal Punishment, it is not found in his works, and is believed to have been reduced to its present form by a Gallic Bishop in the sixth or seventh century. A writer in the April number of the *Contemporary Review*, signing himself "Anglicanus," says of it:

> It was written, unknown by whom, nor even in what century; it never received the sanction of any Council; it was introduced into the Church some time in the Dark Ages. The Eastern Church never received it; our American sister Episcopal Church has cast it out; an inward revulsion seizes the minds of all who hear it; one's gorge rises at the very name of it. It is worthy of the Holy Inquisition. It has exercised a similar terror, and, we must admit, a most effective one. Its frightful and menacing tones have reverberated through centuries, and have not yet wholly lost their power. The words in it which concern us are these: "Which Faith, except every one do keep whole and undefiled, without doubt he shall perish everlastingly;" and "They that have done evil shall go into everlasting fire."

As to these "damnatory clauses," the Upper and Lower Houses of the Convocation are now discussing whether they shall be retained, or rejected, or put in the category of doubtful matters, concerning which each member of the Church may entertain such opinion as he chooses. The Archbishop of Canterbury publicly declared that nobody in the House of Bishops believed them in their obvious and literal sense; and nobody made any protest against this remark. In the Lower House, however, a different view seems to be taken. When Dean Stanley announced what the Archbishop of Canterbury had said, Archdeacon Dennison exclaimed, excitedly, that "he would not stay in the House to hear such language," and Chancellor Massenberd said that, if any such correction was to be made in the Athanasian Creed, "he must retire from an association which had assented to such a crime." Many of the inferior clergy, says the London *Spectator*, "treat the suggestion of change as simply wicked, and most of those who advocate change are extremely vague and uncertain in their language as to whence their right to advocate change is derived."

But the creed is chiefly remarkable for the mathematical distinctness with which it develops the *one*-ness of the substance or nature of God and the *three*-ness of His persons,—using that term, it must be remembered, not in its modern sense, to signify independent existences or individuals, but in its earlier and liberal sense, to signify the characters or manifestations in which the one God had appeared. The word person may be said to have completely changed its meaning since the period of the English Reformation, and now retains it only in the single expression *dramatis personæ*, which has been handed down in the play-books. The word, derived from a Latin term signifying *mask*, is primarily a stage word, and refers to the representation of a part or character, the impersonation of one by another. But derivatively it has come to mean an independent existence or indentity. It is by construing the word in this derived, though now common, sense, that the doctrine of the Trinity becomes not merely a mystery, but a verbal stumbling-block. The Athanasian Creed, in affirming that God is one in substance or nature, but three in persons, *i. e.*, that He has appeared to us under three manifestations, does not, as some suppose, assert that one can be three, or that God is three in any sense in which He is one. It means literally what a play-bill means when it announces that an actor will appear in three characters in one night—no more. A simple reference to Webster's Dictionary will enable any reader, or, as we would say in modern English, any person, to verify this definition. Bearing this in mind, we find that the Athanasian Creed affirms that there are three manifestations of the one God, viz.: the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, and that these are not three Gods, *i. e.* three independent existences, but one God, *i. e.*, one independent existence; that the substance, or, as we should say, the identity or personality, is one, but that its *personæ*, *i. e.*, its manifestations or appearances, are three. Of these three, the Creed describes the Son as proceeding from the Father only, while the Holy Ghost perpetually proceeds or emanates from both the Father and the Son. The Son, moreover, is a term used not as identical, in all respects, with the man Jesus of Nazareth, but as identical with the Divine Logos, or Word, or Inspiration, or Truth, of which Jesus became the utterer and impersonation. This Word or Wisdom perpetually proceeds from, and is generated by, the universal God, or Father. The Holy Ghost, or Spirit, or Effluence, which constantly proceeds from both the Father and the Son, is that present manifestation which God is making of Himself to the Church, to the spiritual natures of men, and which was promised by Jesus to His disciples under the name of the Comforter. The word Trinity is ecclesiastical, and not Biblical. The desire to reduce the teachings of the New Testament concerning the nature of the Universal Father, and the relations which He sustained to Christ, and to that Spiritual Presence which descended on the Church on the day of Pentecost, and has ever since abode with it, was also ecclesiastical, and not Apostolic. The Athanasian definition of the Trinity has been sanctioned by no Council, and even its authorship is unknown. When framed and adopted we doubt if the terms employed were deemed to embody any mystery in the mere idea of the one-ness and three-ness of God. The whole mystery lay in the Divine Incarnation. These ideas, as then understood, would be as acceptable to a modern Unitarian as to a Trinitarian. Most of the controversy has arisen because of a change in the vernacular sense and idea attached to the word persons, which, when introduced into the definition, was eminently explanatory, but, by variation in meaning, has become a source of endless dispute and mystification.

On the whole, the Convocation of Canterbury promises to make more stir in the religious world than the Ecumenical Council.

The New York *Evening Post* places the responsibility of the defeat of the Treaty of Washington upon the shoulders of Mr. Greeley. It says:

> It is to the *Tribune* more than to any one journal that we say the failure of the Treaty, if it should fail, will be due. And what is the *Tribune*? It is more than any paper in our country its Editor; and it is to this fact that we desire to call the attention of the public, and if the Treaty comes to nothing, and the first great attempt at international arbitration breaks down, this lamentable result will, in great measure, be due to the "honest simplicity" of Horace Greeley.

The cause of the failure of the Treaty is the interpolation, into the American case, of an untenable claim for indirect damages, and the refusal of the Government to withdraw that claim. Mr. Greeley was never consulted by Mr. Fish, nor by Mr. Bancroft Davis, nor by the President, in making out the "case," and knew nothing of it until it was made public. Great Britain first obtained knowledge of the claim in the same way. That it was presented was a surprise to every person in the United States, in England, and on the Continent. The President and his Cabinet were solely responsible for its presentation, and for its retention against the earnest advice of every lawyer versed in such matters. The claim was so preposterous that the attorney admitted his inability to compute the amount of money it involved. Great Britain protested against it, not only upon its merits, but because it was foreign to the matters agreed to be submitted to the Arbitrators. The United States Government then, instead of withdrawing the claim, informed Great Britain that it did not present the claim expecting it to be allowed, that no money indemnity was wanted, but that it was presented because we thought we had a right to present it. Great Britain refused to enter upon such experimental diplomacy, and then Mr. Fish and the President preferred to let the Treaty fail altogether rather than recall their blunder. For all this the *Evening Post* holds Mr. Greeley responsible! It gives him credit for directing the Administration of General Grant, and for preparing the "American case" in the Alabama claims. As well accuse him of responsibility for any and all other acts of an Administration whose policy, if it has had any policy more defined than any other, is to oppose and defeat everything and anything favored by Horace Greeley. We are sure that the *Evening Post*, when it has time to get over its disappointment at the result in Cincinnati, will acquit Mr. Greeley of directing and controlling the Foreign Department of the present Government at Washington.

The sympathy lavished upon the Revenue Reformers by the journals and politicians of the Grant party (who are generally in favor of 1,000 per cent and a Chinese wall in the way of a tariff) is extremely touching. We have been very much affected by it ourselves. The New York *Times* was first moved with compassion for them, and even went so far as to laud Mr. Mahlon Sands, whose praises have a strange sound in the columns of that journal. *Harper's Weekly* has taken up the same text, and it finds that many things may be said in favor of those high-minded men who went to Cincinnati to promote the cause of Revenue Reform, and came back with the chief Protectionist in the United States as a Presidential candidate.

But this is not the only paradox going. We find from observation that the real leaders of the high tariff faction are gnashing their teeth against Greeley with internecine rage. The great Iron and Steel Association are already estimating how much money they must put up to beat him. Before next November they will have inaugurated a reign of terror in every protected furnace in the United States, in order to make their operatives, who would otherwise support Greeley, vote against him. The political almanac for this year ought to have in its weather notes something like this: "Look out—for—squalls in the—high tariff—regions of—Pennsylvania—Thunder and lighting—expected between—H. Greeley and E. B. Ward."

The mystery of the missing documents in the Buell Court Martial case is at last explained. The War Department has allowed General Badeau, who is living at London, under salary from the Government, to take away the original records in this and some other cases, in order that he may finish his "Military History of General Grant." As no other person was allowed access to these documents, it may well be imagined that Grant will be well written up, and other officers well written down; and that, before the documents get back to the War Department, if they ever do, they won't be worth more than waste paper except as they magnify Grant. If it were not for the fact that this is the military way of doing things, it would be well to protest against it, especially as the Cabinet officers may take a notion to have their biographies written, and send the biographers under salary to Europe, with all the documents in the various departments.

Death of T. Buchanan Read.

The telegraph brings the not unexpected intelligence of the death, at the Astor House, New York, of the poet-painter, T. Buchanan Read, who had been ill for two or three weeks past with pleuro-pneumonia. Although Mr. Read, in neither branch of his artistic career, had displayed great genius, still he had achieved a wide-spread popularity in this country, and the news of his death will be received with very general regret in both artistic and literary circles throughout the United States and in Italy, where he had spent many years of his life. He was born in Chester County, Pa., March 12, 1822. At the age of 17 he went to Cincinnati, and entered a sculptor's studio, but soon gave up the plastic art and studied painting. In 1841 he removed to New York, and shortly afterward to Boston, where he was chiefly engaged in portrait painting. He established himself in Philadelphia in 1846; visited Europe in 1850; returned to Cincinnati, and again went to Europe in 1853. After a long residence there, he returned to Cincinnati in 1858. Since that time he has resided mainly in Europe, and at the time of his recent illness had but just returned from Italy, on a visit to his friends in this country. Mr. Read was both poet and painter. His first volume of poems was published at Boston in 1847; "Lays and Ballads," Philadelphia, 1848; an illustrated edition of his poems, 1853; "The New Pastoral," his first sustained poem, 1855; "The House by the Sea," 1856; "Poetical Works," 2 vols., Boston, 1860; "The Wagoner of the Alleghanies," 1862; "Sheridan's Ride and other Poems," 8 vo., 1865; "Poems," new edition, 3 vols.; "Good Samaritans," a poem, 1867; and, in he 1848, edited a collection of "Specimens of the Female Poets of America." "Sheridan's Ride" is the most popular of his poems, and will undoubtedly have the longest tenure of life, owing to the circumstances which gave it birth, and its bold and spirited character. His most finished work, however, is "The Closing Scene." Nearly all of his poems are marked by pretty fancies and pleasant poetical conceits, but have not the depth and strength sufficient to insure them long life. His poetical temperament gave tone and character to his artistic life, and nearly all the subjects of his paintings were of a poetical kind. The best of his pictures are "The Lost Pleiad," "The Water Sprite," and "Sheridan's Ride;" the last of which was exhibited in this city a year or two ago. His paintings, like his poems, are pleasant and pretty, but lack strength and freedom. He was a graceful poet and artist, without being a genius, and his talent, without being great, nevertheless made him popular, from its beauty and grace. He was only another instance of the exceeding rarity of men who can succeed in two professions at once.

If the negotiations of the Alabama claims should fall through, England can at least content herself that she excels the world in operatic negotiations. The two great London managers, Mapleson and Gye, have fairly drained the operatic world of its artists to minister to the London public. The season is just now commencing, and the rival managers are out with their announcements. Gye announces for sopranos, Lucca, Adelina Patti, Sessi, and Carvalho; contraltos, Scalchi; tenors, Nicolini, Naudin, and Bettini; baritones, Graziani and Cotogni; bassos, Bagagiolo, Crainpi, and Faure. Mapleson announces for sopranos, Tietjens, Nilsson, Marimon, Kellogg, and Roze; contraltos, Trebelli, Bettini; tenors, Capoul, Vizzani, and Fancelli; baritones, Mendioroz and Rota; bassos, Foli, Borella, and Agnesi. After such a showing as this it may be well asked what is left for the rest of the world!

POLITICAL.

Greeley and Brown Ratification Meeting at Dixon, Ill.

Views of R. Brinkerhoff, T. A. Hendricks, Leslie Combs, G. W. Julian, and G. J. Tucker.

List of One Hundred and Sixty-three Papers that Support Greeley and Brown.

Congratulatory Despatches Received at the New York Tribune Office.

New York Union Republicans Sever All Connection with the Grant Party.

Public Sentiment in Virginia—Mr. Greeley Indorsed by South Carolina Colored Men.

Greeley Ratification Meeting at Dixon, Illinois.

From the Dixon (Ill.) Sun, May 8.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of all citizens favorable to the nominations made at the Cincinnati Convention assembled at Union Hall in this city, on Saturday evening last.

The meeting was called to order by Colonel John Dement; Gustav Weimer, Esq., was chosen Chairman, and on motion of the Hon. E. B. Stiles, Sherwood Dixon was elected Secretary.

Colonel Dement said that he intended to show that the Democrats can consistently, and undoubtedly will, support the nominees; the only point at issue between Democrats and Mr. Greeley is the tariff, and this the platform refers to Congress, where it belongs, and where this movement intends to keep it, and in so doing inaugurate the practice of confining each branch of the government to its legitimate sphere. From the close of the rebellion Greeley has advocated universal amnesty, and so have the Democrats. By a united support of the Cincinnati nominees by Democrats and Liberals, they will carry every State in the South, New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Missouri, probably, Pennsylvania and Indiana, and they can certainly be elected. The independent character of Horace Greeley is a sufficient guarantee that he is sure to make an honest official, and the fact that men in prominent positions in the Republican party, like Senators Trumbull, Schurz, Fenton, Sumner, Governor Palmer, and others, abandon their party when in power, is a sufficient evidence of their honesty and a pressing demand for reform. If they are willing to sacrifice their positions for opinion's sake—Democrats should willingly strike hands with them, when no difference of opinion exist.

Judge Eustace said he was pleased with the opportunity of once more addressing his fellow-citizens in a public meeting. That a few years ago he occasionally did so, and what he said was received with approbation; that he had not changed any opinion he then entertained, nor abandoned any principle he then advocated. As then he advocated freedom for the oppressed negro, which had been accomplished, he now spoke in behalf of the proscribed and overburdened white man. The present incumbent of the Presidential office, from his military training is grossly incompetent, or wickedly dishonest. One thing illustrates his false ideas of civil government, which is this: Not a great while ago General Shaffer was sent as Governor of Utah. Judge Wilson was appointed Judge of the District Court there. A certain law regarding naturalization had been enacted by Congress applying to that Territory, and its constitutionality was shortly to come before Judge Wilson for decision. General Shaffer, having interviewed him on the subject, Judge Wilson said if it came before him he would decide it to the best of his judgment, which then was, that the law was unconstitutional. A very short time after, Judge Wilson was notified that his successor was appointed. Surprised, and not knowing any valid reason for such action, he went directly to Washington, and called upon the President, accompanied by the Hon. John B. Hawley, present Congressman from this District. Judge Wilson asked the President why he was removed; the President replied, "You were about to decide that law regarding naturalization unconstitutional." Mr. Hawley interrupted the President, saying that this surely is no reason for removal; that Judge Wilson was sworn to decide such questions as his judgment and the law dictated. President Grant replied: "General Shaffer was sent there to carry out a certain policy, and Judge Wilson was appointed for the same purpose; and, if he cannot decide as General Shaffer dictates, he must be removed, *as I look upon Judge Wilson and all those officers as members of the Governor's staff*." These are facts, and exhibit the military ideas of President Grant and the great danger now threatening this Government. Judge Eustace referred to many other reasons why a change is demanded, and all through his remarks was greeted with frequent and loud applause.

Mr. Geo. L. Schuler was next called for, and in a few forcible and pointed remarks, announced his intention to support Mr. Greeley, saying, in the course of his remarks, "Call me Democrat, Liberal Republican, Sorehead, or anything else you please but a Grant man."

John D. Boardman, Esq. (whose well chosen words regarding the base purpose to which our Civil Service is put by the Administration, were well received by the audience), demonstrated the pressing need of reform, for which purpose the Cincinnati movement was inaugurated.

Greeley or Grant.

To the Editor of the Cincinnati Gazette:

In my letter, which you publish this morning, through a typographical error I am made to say what I do not wish to say, viz: "We shall continue to halt until we find there is some better road to travel."

The word "some" should be "no," in order to be as I wrote it.

In short, I want it understood that if the Presidential contest is narrowed down to a choice between Greeley and Grant, and a platform no better than that adopted at Cincinnati, I certainly shall support Mr. Greeley, and in that conclusion I think all free traders should concur.

If the Democratic party indorses Mr. Greeley he will certainly be elected, and if elected, he is bound by the platform to accept the will of the people upon the tariff question, as they shall express it through their representatives in Congress.

Now, the Democrats, by joining the Liberals, can make the organization thus formed as overwhelmingly free trade as the Republican party is now protection. In short, the Liberal party, under such circumstances, will be essentially a free trade party, and as such, should receive the hearty support of all free trade Republicans.

R. BRINKERHOFF.

MANSFIELD, O., May 5.

The Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks Interviewed.

Indianapolis (May 9) Correspondence of the Cincinnati Enquirer.

At the conclusion of the conversation I wrote out the following statement of Mr. Hendricks' position, and received his consent to have it go before the public as such:

"I will make no effort to influence the action of the National Democratic Convention, and will abide by its decision. At this time, in view of the fact that there has been no concert of action among the leaders and prominent men of the party, it behooves all to move with prudence, dignity and caution. The question of indorsing the Cincinnati nominees, or making straight-out Democratic nominations, is one that should be well weighed and carefully considered. It is impossible, at this early day, to say what the feeling of the masses of the Democratic party in Indiana toward the Cincinnati ticket is. As far as I can judge, the Democracy of Indiana will not occupy any decided ground until after the meeting of the State Convention, which takes place on the 12th of next month. That Convention will doubtless nominate a straight Democratic ticket and refer the question of Presidential nominations to the National Convention. As far as I am concerned, I feel in duty bound to sustain the action of the National Convention. If it nominates a straight Democratic ticket, I will support it with all the zeal, influence and ability I possess. If it indorses the nomination of Greeley and Brown, I shall certainly support that ticket with equal zeal and energy. Any other statement of my position in regard to this matter has been made without authority."

In conclusion Mr. Hendricks referred to the report that he had volunteered to run for Governor on the Liberal or any other ticket as a mistake. The office had no attractions for him, and nothing but belief that his name would add to the prospects of the Democratic ticket's success would induce him to accept the nomination.

A Private Letter Published with General Combs' Consent.

MY DEAR SIR: You will remember our conversation about the Cincinnati Convention and its probable nominee. I thought it would be Adams, the son and the grandson of a President, and should have voted for him with much pleasure; but the nomination of Greeley was *inspiration*, and he will sweep the country like a tornado. Adams would have captured the educated men of intellect and principle, especially in the cities and towns; but Greeley will not only get their votes, but he will strike the laboring masses, educated and uneducated, for he is one of them. We shall have a repetition of the storm of 1840, which I helped to raise, as you may remember, and I will blow a blast or two, old as I am, for the wonderful poor printer boy—the Second Franklin.

I believe he will carry every former slave State, as well as New York, Pennsylvania, and part of New England, to say nothing of the great Northwest and the Pacific frontier. He is exactly the reverse of Grant.

First, he is well qualified, and understands what statesmanship means.

Second, he is kind hearted and gentle as a woman—unrevengful and generous to his opponents.

Third, he is a *sober* man—always has been—not a reformed or unreformed drunkard.

Fourth, he is an honest man, not an office-seller or receiver of all sorts of gifts, or partner in all manner of villainous rings to plunder the public treasury. Yours Truly, LESLIE COMBS.

LEXINGTON, Ky., May 5, 1872.

George H. Parker, of Iowa.

The Davenport *Gazette* (Administration) has interviewed George H. Parker, the leading Democrat of Iowa, and received the following consolation:

"The Democratic party is a party of principle and not of prejudice. They believe that peace and friendly relations should be restored between the different sections of the country; that the war and its consequences should be forgotten, and the errors of heart or judgment incident thereto forgiven. They believe Horace Greeley to be an honest man, and in favor of resurrecting constitutional liberty, opposed to centralized power; and in favor of an economical administration of the Government—and if they should call a convention they would expect to secure nothing more by an independent nomination, and are willing to sacrifice prejudice to secure these ends. The mass of the Democratic party are influenced in their actions by convictions of duty; they love their country better than party, and willingly sacrifice their prejudice against Horace Greeley for the substantial good of the country, pledged to be secured by the Liberal party at Cincinnati. A new party, with live issues for the future, with the general welfare of the country for its highest aim, will be the motto of Liberal Republicans, which may finally culminate in the name of Liberals."

The Hon. George W. Julian.

The Hon. George W. Julian, of Indiana, in a letter to Mr. Palmer, of the American Temperance Commission and Reform League, declining an invitation to attend and address the anniversary meeting of the League on the 7th inst., says of the political situation:

The situation is certainly somewhat novel and peculiar. As to General Grant, the thought of supporting him, and the men around him, whose instrument he is, has seemed to me so morally preposterous that I have never entertained it. As an alternative, I shall co-operate with the Liberal Republican movement. It is by no means all that I want. The action of the Convention at Cincinnati shows that it will not fully meet the demands of the hour. It was clearly not prepared to confront the first question, involving the disputed right of one-half the citizens of the Republic to a voice in the Government which they are obliged to support and obey; and I sincerely regret, also, the unfriendly spirit manifested by a portion of the Convention toward two representative women, whose earnest and resolute demand to be heard was denied them.

But the Liberal movement is not yet an organized political party, fully equipped for action, and does not pretend to be. It is only the clear sign that such a party is needed, and the transition to its formation through the rupture of old parties which it must produce. The situation to-day reminds one of the nebulous condition of our politics in 1854-5, out of which finally emerged the star of Republicanism that lighted our way to national salvation. As practical men, we must take the material at our disposal, and do the attainable work which is nearest and most immediately pressing, and that is the working up of old organizations whose work is done, whose tyranny is fatal to all independence and manliness, and whose existence threatens the moral life of the people. We must destroy the military rings and organized thieving which find their congenial home under the shelter of the present Administration; and this preliminary work will open the way for a reconstruction of parties on the real issues which the course of events and the logic of politics will necessitate. The master is the builder. The work of destruction must precede that of construction, and I would summon to it all who will labor, feeling certain that this is the chosen and sure way to any real progress, now or hereafter.

The Hon. Gideon J. Tucker.

To the Editor of the New York Sun:

* * * I shall abide by the action of the Democratic Convention, and support its candidates. I think that Convention should accept and nominate Greeley and Brown. It would be no "hard pill for me to swallow." On the contrary, I think it would be a nomination eminently "fit to be had, unanimity in its own ranks. The new is-made." The old issues, except the Tariff, are dead; and upon the Tariff neither party has, or ever sues are those upon which Horace Greeley agrees with the entire body of the Democratic party—amnesty, oblivion of political offences, equality of all men before the law, subordination of military to civil authority, reform in civil service, decentralization of power and return to local self government, single Presidential term, opposition to land-grants to corporations, and an early return to hard money.

In short, it is the Democratic vote which is to carry this election. It can elect Mr Greeley President, or it can elect General Grant. And I hope it will elect Mr. Greeley.

GIDEON J. TUCKER.

NEW YORK, May 8, 1872.

Papers that Support Greeley and Brown.

From the St. Louis Republican, May 11.

The following list includes one hundred and sixty-three papers that support the Cincinnati ticket:

Brownville, (Neb.) Dem.,
Davenport, (Iowa,) Dem.,
Paducah Kentuckian,
Ft Wayne, (Ind.) Sentinel,
Titusville, (Penn.) Herald,
New York Tribune, (R.)
Chicago Tribune, (R.)
Cin. Commercial, (R.)
Springfield, (Mass.) Rep., (R.)
New Orleans Republican, (R.)
Peoria (Ill.) Review, (R.)
N. Y. Sunday Mercury,
New York Star,
Warrenton, (Va.) True Index,
Petersburg, (Va.) Progress,
Richmond, (Va.) Dispatch,
Yonkers, (N. Y.) Gazette,
Troy (N. Y.) Press,
Madison (Wis.) Democrat,
Lafayette (Ind.) Dispatch,
Indianapolis Sentinel,
Cincinnati Enquirer,
Memphis Ledger,
Memphis Appeal,
Memphis Avalanche,
Nashville Banner,
Lexington (Ky.) Gazette,
Knoxville (Tenn.) Press and Herald,
New Orleans Times,
New Orleans Picayune,
New York News,
Selma (Ala.) Times,
Richmond (Va.) Whig,
Houston, (Texas) Times
Columbus (O.) Statesman,
Buffalo (N. Y.) Courier,
Kansas City Times,
Kansas City News,
Ottawa (Kas.) Leader,
Leavenworth Commercial,
Leavenworth Times,
Omaha Herald,
Atchison Patriot,
Council Bluffs Times,
Irish Citizen (N. Y.)
Irish Democrat (N. Y.)
Irish People (N. Y.)
Warrenton (Mo.) Banner,
Holden (Mo.) Democrat,
Titusville (Pa.) Courier,
Illinois State Register,
Macon (Mo.) Times,
Troy (Mo.) Despatch,
Sullivan (Mo.) Standard,
Columbia (S. C.) Phœnix,
Frank Leslie's Paper,
Utica Observer,
Jackson (Miss.) Clarion,
Saratoga (N. Y.) Sun,
Charleston (S. C.) News,
Indianapolis News,
Jackson (Tenn.) Plaindealer,
Wilmington (N. C.) Star,
Huntsville (Ala.) Reporter,
Bowling Green (Ky.) Pantagraph
Columbus (Miss.) Index,
Western Watchman (St. Louis),
Johnson (Mo.) Democrat,
Rolla (Mo.) Herald,
Hillsboro (Mo.) Democrat,
St. Charles (Mo.) News,
Pulaski (Mo.) Signal,
Clinton (Mo.) Democrat,
Huntsville (Mo.) Herald,
Cairo (Ill.) Bulletin,
Belleville (Ill.) Democrat,
Bloomington (Ill.) Democrat,
Macoupin (Ill.) Enquirer
Waterloo (Ill.) Advocate,
Louisville (Ill.) Ledger,
Oquawka (Ill.) Spectator,
Fairfield (Ill.) Democrat,
Pike Co. (Ill.) Democrat,
Joliet (Ill.) Signal,
Paris (Ky.) Citizen.
Petersburg, (Va.) Index,
Portland, (Me.) Argus,
New Haven, (Ct.) Register,
Meriden, (Ct.) Citizen,
Meriden, (Ct.) Recorder, (R.)
N. Y. Sun, (Ind. R.)
Baltimore Bulletin,
Syracuse, (N. Y.) Standard, (R.)
Washington Transcript,
Dubuque, (Iowa) Telegraph,
Memphis Register,
Chattanooga, (Tenn.) Times,
Rock Island, (Ill.) Argus,
Detroit Daily Union,
Vincennes, (Ind.) Sun,
Rocky Mountain, Denver Herald
San Francisco Post,
Cillicothe (Mo.) Constitution,
St. Joseph Gazette,
Brooklyn Eagle,
Keokuk Constitution,
Quincy Herald,
Decatur (Ill.) Magnet,
Sedalia (Mo.) Bazoo,
Dubuque Herald,
Lexington (Mo.) Caucasian,
Jefferson City Tribune,
Ironton (Mo.) Register,
Springfield (Mo.) Times,
Hannibal (Mo.) Times,
St. Charles (Mo.) Democrat
St. Louis Times,
St. Louis Dispatch,
Bates Co., (Mo.) Record,
Columbus (Mo.) Statesman,
Columbia (Mo.) Journal,
Pleasant Hill (Mo.) Union,
Liberty (Mo.) Tribune,
Boonville (Mo.) Advertiser,
Fayette (Mo.) Banner,
Paris (Mo.) Mercury,
Louisiana (Mo.) Journal,
Richmond (Mo.) Conservative,
Saline Co. (Mo.) Progress,
Shelbina, (Mo.) Democrat,
Mound City (Ills.) Journal,
Osceola (Mo.) Democrat,
Richmond (Va.) News,
Ithaca (N.Y.) Leader (Ind),
Rutland (Vt.) Independent,
Meridian (Miss.) Mercury,
Meridian (Miss.) Gazette,
Elmira (N. Y.) Gazette,
Neosho (Mo.) Times,
Terre Haute (Ind.) Gazette,
Georgetown (S. C.) Times,
Pineville (Mo.) Democrat,
Mankato (Minn.) Review,
Galveston (Texas) News,
Baton Rouge Gazette,
Missouri Republican,
Louisville Courier Journal,
Lynchburg (Va.) Republican,
Helena (Ark.) Daily World,
Metropolitan Record, N. Y.,
Greenpoint True Republican
Manchester (N. H.) Union,
Troy (N. Y.) Press,
Omaha Bee,
Manitowoc Chronicle,
Richmond (Ind.) Herald,
Mississippi Central,
Ridgely (Miss.) Advertiser,
Huntsville (Ala.) Advocate,
Mobile (Ala.) Tribune.

Congratulatory Despatches, Etc.

From the New York Tribune, May 9.

[From the mass of congratulatory despatches and letters with which the *Tribune* office has been flooded for several days, we continue to make only a very few selections, not with any view of printing those which are most gratifying or most emphatic, but rather that some fair idea may be given of their general drift.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, May 8, 1872.
ETHAN ALLEN, *Chairman National Republican Committee*:

Happy to say California is moving *en masse* for Greeley and Brown. WM. RACKERBY,
Member of Committee for California.

To the Editor of the Tribune:

SIR: A large number of Republicans in this city will vote for Greeley, and the Democrats are nearly unanimous for him.

I learned the fact this morning that on Saturday there was a meeting of the leading Democrats of the city for consultation, and all who were present were in favor of the ratification of the nominations by the Democratic National Convention. Mr. Greeley must and will be elected. Truly yours, H. L. GREEN.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., May 6, 1872.

To the Editor of The Tribune:

SIR: Great enthusiasm here over nominations. Old Line Whigs and Republicans will go *en masse* for Greeley and Brown. Count on Florida. L. A. HARDEE.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., May 6, 1872.

To the Editor of The Tribune:

SIR: I am yet tremulous with ague, still I can write to say, "God bless Horace Greeley." Kansas is with you. You are aware of our strong Republican majority; still your victory in Kansas is debated on all the corners of the streets this morning. If the same feeling prevails in other States as in Kansas, I cannot see how General Grant can carry a single State, except this one, and that is questionable. Gratz Brown is also a power in Kansas. Yours, in haste, WM. LARIMER.

LEAVENWORTH, KAN., May 4, 1872.

To the Editor of the Tribune:

SIR: Hurrah for Cincinnati! The nomination of Horace Greeley brings to my mind the words of Richelieu:

> "Beneath the rule of men entirely great,
> The pen is mightier than the sword."

That the American people may prove at the polls that this is their sentiment, is the ardent wish of one who, although an office-holder, is not the wearer of any man's livery. Yours truly,

NEW YORK, May 8, 1862. D.

To the Editor of the Tribune:

SIR: For some years past I have taken little part in public matters and had about quit voting because it seemed to me that both of the leading parties of the country were demoralized, and I could see no hope of reform in this generation. But the success of the Cincinnati Convention has aroused me from my lethargy, and I am filled with hope and confidence in the belief that our deliverance is near at hand, and that your Administration will restore the country to the better days of the Republic. This (Lee) county will give a large majority; I believe 1,000 or more. The usual Democratic majority in this county has been ranging from 150 to 350. We will now go to work and see what can be done in our own State at large. I do not hope much of this State, but we will do our whole duty. Our ticket is the strongest by all odds that the friends of Reform could have given us in Iowa. The *Constitution* is the leading Democratic journal in Southern Iowa. This morning your name and that of Mr. Brown are placed at its masthead, and your names are sustained with a powerful editorial, which I herewith inclose. Every moment I can spare from the practice of my profession I will devote from now until the election in the good of the cause.

KEOKUK, Iowa, May 4, 1872.

To the Editor of the Tribune:

SIR: I congratulate you with all my heart. The first vote as an American citizen (which I have been for the last ten years), I shall cast for you.

D. E. BANDMANN.

MILWAUKEE, May 3, 1872.

To the Editor of the Tribune:

SIR: I have the satisfaction of seeing, by this morning's paper, that you are nominated. I was originally an Old Line Whig, but after the death of our party I acted with the Democrats, still retaining my first principles. I was a rampant Secessionist after the war begun, but not before. I now believe we would have been worse off than Mexico if the South had succeeded. Thank God, it is otherwise. I live near Glasgow, Ky., where we have had all kinds of Democrats in the past. They will go solidly for you. Just to be candid with you, I prefer you above all others, for I believe you are the only man to save us from anarchy in the end. J. A.

GLASGOW, Ky., May 4, 1872.

To the Editor of the Tribune:

SIR: Allow me to congratulate you. You have many friends in this country, and, as far as I am able to judge, they will enter enthusiastically into the campaign in your behalf. Yours, in behalf of honest government, E. B. FISKE.

PERRY, Wyoming County, Pa., May 4, 1872.

To the Editor of the Tribune:

SIR: Your nomination meets with the cordial approbation and indorsement of all Southern men. Your election is certain if the proper means are used. You can secure the colored vote of the South if a speedy effort is made. Though one identified with the Confederate cause, I have influence with the colored men in this section of Virginia. I am no office-seeker, but am only actuated by a sincere desire for the triumph of the principles you represent.

WARRENTOWN, Va., May 3, 1872.

To the Editor of the Tribune:

SIR: Allow me to congratulate you upon the approbation of your fellow-citizens in the Convention. I have long been a friend of yours. Before the war I took your paper at Greenville, and have enjoyed your personal acquaintance and confidence.

CHESTER, S. C., May 5, 1872.

To the Editor of the Tribune:

SIR: The young voters of "Old Oneida" tender you their hearty congratulations. Standing as you do on a platform broad enough to hold every American citizen whose soul is wrapped in the cause of Reform, the fates have ordained you to break the shackles which now bind us, and loosen us from the talons of unscrupulous corruptionists. We have waited, and learned that your relatives are few, that your nephews are all nieces, and now we are prepared to tell you that on the 5th of November you may look for 15,000 at your side from the home of Roscoe, "the champion of Ulysses." Yours, very respectfully,

J. GARRISON JONES,
PATRICK F. BULGER,
ELI SMITH,
F. B. PARKHURST,
DWIGHT D. PORTER.

UTICA, May 6, 1872.

To the Editor of the Tribune:

SIR: I have just returned from the Convention, and allow me to congratulate you on your nomination. All other candidates had better retire, as you will be our next President in spite of everything. Although I am an iron mechanic, yet I will spend $100 toward your election. I have great influence among the puddlers and heaters, and any information you give me how I can be of service will be gratefully received.

PITTSBURGH, May 6, 1872. P. H. ROSENBERGER.

To the Editor of the Tribune:

SIR: The Elmira *Daily Gazette* of this afternoon will contain the names of many Republicans, formerly warm supporters of Grant who come out square-toed for Horace Greeley for President. A Liberal Republican Greeley Club will be organized to-morrow night. The feeling in favor of Mr. Greeley among Republicans and Democrats is very strong here, and daily increasing. A FIRM SUPPORTER.

ELMIRA, May 8, 1872.

To the Editor of the Tribune:

SIR: A large Greeley and Brown Club has been organized here. The Germans are united for the ticket. C. W. NELSON.

OTTAWA, Kan., May 8, 1872.

To the Editor of the Tribune:

SIR: I was an Old Line Whig, voting straight from 1840 to Bell and Everett in 1860. Since then I have voted with the Democratic party, and represented the Second Congress District of Kentucky at Philadelphia in 1866, and at New York in 1868. Judging the district by this (Christians) County, I feel fully authorized in saying the Democratic party are well satisfied with the Liberal ticket, and will give it an undivided support. About one in twenty of the Administration party will go with us. Seven-eighths of that party are colored men, governed by wire pullers in office, with good salaries. I'll not only give Greeley and Brown my support, but will do what I can for the success of the ticket. G. H.

HOPKINSVILLE, Ky., May 4, 1872.

To the Editor of the Tribune:

SIR: I want to express my delight that you have the nomination of what now seems to be a successful party. I took no stock in the movement until I saw you were the nominee. If the Democrats adopt (as I believe they will) you, you will be the next President. And you are the only man I now have knowledge of that I would support as the Democratic candidate. And I am in a position to accomplish as much as any one who is out of politics.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., May 8, 1872.

The Union Republicans of New York Sever all Connection with the Grant Party.

From the New York Sun, May 9.

The Union Republican General Committee met in their new rooms, 483 Fourth avenue, last evening, Thomas E. Stewart presiding. At 8 o'clock the hall was literally jammed with members of the Committee and spectators. Prominent were General John Cochrane, John V. Gridley, General George W. Palmer, Andrew W. Leggatt, General Foster, and Hugh Nesbitt.

Mr. Richardson, Chairman of the Committee of Twenty-one, appointed to decide as to the practicability of sending delegates to the State Convention, to be held in Elmira on the 15th inst., reported that they had arrived at certain conclusions which had been embodied in an address which General Foster would read to them.

General Foster, in some prefatory remarks, said that they could not with consistency send delegates to the State Convention. He then reviewed at length the history of the Committee, and said that in 1870 that body was the only one in the city claiming to be strictly Republican. The Convention, he said, was called for the purpose of forcing upon the people an Administration which has utterly failed to satisfy them, but outraged every sense of public decency. It is to be under the control of sycophants and leeches, and will be presided over by one who will not accord us our rights. He protested most earnestly against the dishonest means used by the Administration's supporters at previous Conventions, and was loudly applauded. He offered a resolution calling upon the Republican associations to forbear from sending delegates to the State Convention.

After a long debate the resolution was carried unanimously.

General Cochrane said he had been encouraged by the result of the vote which had been given to offer the following:

Resolved, That we do approve of the principles promulgated by the Cincinnati Convention, and do hereby accept and confirm the nomination of Horace Greeley for the Presidency of the United States, and B. Gratz Brown for the Vice Presidency, and we will use and do hereby recommend to our constituents to use every honorable effort for their election.

The reading of this communication produced the wildest enthusiasm. Cheer after cheer were given for honest old Horace, and it was many minutes before order was again restored.

General Foster moved that the resolution be referred to the Executive Committee, and that no action be taken on the subject until the next meeting. Lost, and the resolution was carried amid great cheering.

How the Nominations Are Received in Virginia.

Richmond, Va. (May 7) Correspondence of the New York Tribune.

It may be asked, what will Virginia do? First of all, she will send a delegation to the National Democratic Convention, and that delegation, if it represents the people of Virginia, will insist upon the indorsement of the Cincinnati nominees, or the adoption of a passive policy. In this Virginia will be supported by North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, and possibly by Florida, Louisiana, and South Carolina. The voice of those States has already been spoken by their newspapers. Such a demand, so supported, can hardly be disregarded; but whether it is or not, there is reason to believe that the States named, with three or four exceptions, will cast their electoral votes for Greeley and Brown.

In Richmond the interest now manifested in the Presidential campaign is intense. Next November they will vote for a President of the United States for the first time in twelve years. Already there is a good deal of excitement. Franklin Stearns, who signed the call for the Philadelphia Convention, and a member of the Regular National Republican Executive Committee, is in high glee over the nominations, and thinks the Cincinnati Convention has sounded the political death-knell of Grant. Lewis McKenzie, a life-long Abolitionist and Republican, and a delegate at large to the Philadelphia Convention, has given in his adhesion to the new movement; and if nearly every influential Republican in Virginia was not dependent upon Federal patronage in some way or other, accessions would be too numerous to mention in detail. At present men of this class only dare be silent; but there are no hurrahs for Grant, and the apprehensions of Greeley's success are depicted on every countenance in the Custom House, Navy Yard, and Post Office. Greeley will carry Virginia by 30,000 majority.

The Press of Virginia.

Richmond Va., (May 8) Correspondence of the New York Herald.

At the urgent solicitation of a large number of Democratic gentlemen here, who wish to have the views of the Virginia press on the Cincinnati nomination fully set forth, I send substantially the expressed sentiment of all the leading papers in the State, which I now have before me.

The Norfolk *Journal*, supposed to be the organ of Mr. John Goode, the Virginia member of the National Democratic Committee, is the only exception to all of the others, which are in favor of Greeley and Brown, and against the calling of a National Convention of the party. It is satisfied with Gratz Brown, but says:

"Mr. Greeley is not acceptable to us. If we can do no better, we shall support him; but we hope to be able to do better."

The Norfolk *Virginian*, while it fears the sentiments and opinions of the Northern Democrats have not been treated with decent respect, and while it is apprehensive of the folly of a Democratic National Convention, trusts that the leaders at the North will rise superior to party disputes in this supreme hour of public danger, and that the question will not be put.

The *Despatch* of this city is for Greeley, and against any action by a Democratic National Convention. It says any movement to form a ticket, by that Convention, will be looked upon as hostile to our interests, and would betray a personal ambition that would not hesitate to wreck the fortunes of the country for its own personal aggrandizement.

The *Whig* cannot suppose any such tomfoolery as the nomination of a Democratic ticket is contemplated. The Virginia Conservatives, it says, inaugurated the Liberal movement, and they will see it through.

The *Enquirer* strongly favors Greeley and Brown to-day, but, being the recognized organ of the Democracy in the State, determines to await the action of the National Committee before indorsing the Cincinnati nominees.

The *Evening News*, of this city, is for Greeley and Brown, but has not indicated whether it is disposed to await the action of the National Democratic Committee or not.

The Fredericksburg *Herald* has no fault to find with the nominations, and while it will take Greeley in a contest between Greeley and Grant, it gives its position in capitals at the head of its columns: "Possess your souls with patience, and await the action of the Democratic National Convention. Stand firm. Beware of all entangling alliances."

The Fredericksburg *News* says: "Wait for the action of the National Democratic Convention, that is about the best plan.

The Alexandria *Gazette*, of yesterday, thinks the policy of the Conservatives and Democrats is to unite in an endeavor to break down the Radical organization and secure, if possible, a change in the Administration. If there should be two candidates in the field in opposition to the present incumbent there will be no doubt of the result, while if Greeley and Brown receive that support claimed for them from the North and West, with a nearly united South, the probabilities would be in favor of the new movement.

The Petersburg *Index* keeps standing at the head of its columns, in capital letters, this expression of its views: "If the Democratic party is wise, its platform is made and its candidate named; and if it is determined, victory is assured." It is evidently opposed to a Democratic Convention.

The Petersburg *Progress* hoists the names of Horace Greeley and Gratz Brown to its mast head.

The Staunton *Spectator*, the organ of the Democracy in the Shenandoah Valley, is the only paper to hand from that city, and it says the people there think it a very strong ticket, and one that will not only divide the Republican party, but will receive the unanimous support of the Democratic and Conservative parties. It says the only *fear* which the Democrats and Conservatives here seem to feel is that the Democratic Convention may possibly, though they scarcely think it probable, determine to nominate a Democratic ticket, in the delusive hope of electing it by availing themselves of the seeming opportunity presented by the division in the Republican party.

The Lynchburg *Republican*, the leading Democratic organ in Southside, Va., published at the doors of Powell & Bocock, declares unequivocally for Greeley and Brown, and against a Democratic Convention.

The Lynchburg *Virginian*, one of the oldest Whig papers in the State, takes the same position.

The Lynchburg *News*, the organ of the Jubal Early class of politicians, is non committal, and prefers to await the action of the National Committee, but thinks Greeley the strongest candidate that could have been nominated by the Liberal party.

South Carolina Colored Men Indorsing Greeley.

CHARLESTON, May 9.—A large public meeting was held at Greenwood, in the upper part of the State, Monday night, to ratify the Cincinnati nominations. The whites and blacks united in the demonstration, and the speakers of both colors eulogized Greeley as the original abolitionist and the founder of peace. Much enthusiasm prevailed. David Owens (colored) offered the following which was passed:

Whereas, Horace Greeley, from boyhood to old age, has been the unrelenting champion of emancipation, the bestower of religious and civil liberty upon all mankind, and the impartial advocate of justice, without regard to race or color; therefore,

Resolved, That we heartily indorse the nominations of the Cincinnati Convention, and will do all that in us lies to sustain the platform adopted; and, in extending general amnesty, will receive the provisions of the late amendments.

Will the Philadelphia Convention be Packed?

Washington (May 8) Despatch to the New York Tribune.

It appears that there is to be at least one delegate in the Philadelphia Convention who is opposed to the nomination of President Grant. He hails from the West, and, being in this city, went last week to the meeting of the National Republican Committee, to explain a movement made by a few office-holders in his district to throw doubt upon the validity of his appointment as a delegate. To his surprise, the first question asked him was, "Are you in favor of Grant?" The delegate indignantly answered this question by asking whether the support of Grant was to be made the test for admission to the Convention? One of the members of the Committee said he believed it was. The delegate then inquired if it was understood that this was the policy the President desired to be pursued, and was answered in the affirmative. Notwithstanding this, he still persisted in refusing to be catechised upon his loyalty to Grant, and succeeded in laying his business before the Committee without informing them for whom he intended to vote in the Convention.

The Guerrilla Mosby Indorses Grant.

Washington (May 8) Despatch to the New York World.

Colonel J. S. Mosby, ex-Confederate ranger, called to-day upon the President in company with Senator Lewis, of Virginia, and was kindly received. They talked for some time upon public affairs. During the interview Colonel J. W. Forney, of Philadelphia, came in to pay his respects to the President. He was, of course, introduced to Colonel Mosby. The latter had his little son with him, to whom he introduced Forney, saying: "Here is the man who has abused your father in his paper," to which Forney responded, "Not half as much as you deserved." "Well," said Mosby, "what are you going to do about the Cincinnati Convention?" To which Colonel Forney replied, "I am going to stand by the old flag and follow the old leader, General Grant. We shall settle our difficulties in Pennsylvania, if there is any wisdom in our party leaders, and a help to secure a good editor for the New York *Tribune* and a good President to the country." Then said Mosby (turning to Grant), "I will never vote for Horace Greeley. I will stump Virginia against him. I will undoubtedly support a Democratic candidate if my party nominates one, and if it don't I will vote for President Grant." The President was very much pleased with the interview, and, after Mosby left, remarked that he looked like a man who could ride a horse boldly and freely. Forney says that Mosby is undoubtedly a good speaker as he was a good fighter. His bearing is easy and cool. Before leaving the President, Mosby said: "You Republicans ought to anticipate Greeley in his forthcoming letter of acceptance by proclaiming universal amnesty, and thus securing the Southern people."

The Secret of Horace Greeley's Southern Popularity.

From the Nashville (Tenn.) Union and American.

A friend in this city has favored us with the following extract from a characteristic letter from Mr. Greeley, written just after the conclusion of the war:

OFFICE OF THE TRIBUNE,
NEW YORK, May 16, 1865.

MY DEAR SIR: I have yours of the 8th, for which I thank you. * * * I heartily concur with your view of what should be our national policy, and am doing my utmost to have mercy and magnanimity its ruling attributes. Only let the late insurgents join with us in saying slavery is no more, and I think we shall gradually mould the public to our views. Just now the assassination of President Lincoln has made the North furious; but we shall outgrow that. I shall not hesitate to labor and suffer reproach in the service of heaven-blessed charity and mercy. Yours, HORACE GREELEY.

R. W. BROWN, Esq., Nashville, Tenn.

White Hats.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal.

Within the last day or two there has been a perceptible increase in the number of white hats upon our principal thoroughfares. In the shop windows there is quite a sleigh-riding spectacle of white hats, and our leading hatters assure us that they are hardly able to supply the demand. It is, indeed, the winter of Grant's discontent made glorious summer by the sun of Chappaqua!

We are told by our little friend, the Bard of Avon, that when that much abused gentleman, Mr. McBeth, of Canderville, was setting up for himself, he was assured by some ladies of his acquaintance who belonged to the shrieking sisterhood, and happened to be spiritual mediums, that until a certain wood should pick itself up, bodily, and walk, the worldly affairs of the McBeth family should prosper. Mr. McBeth, who is resembled by a famous modern soldier in many essential points, is said to have obstinately considered such phenomenon impossible. He therefore withdrew from the seance, remarking "Poppycock," as he went, and proceeded with his nefarious designs. But the prophecy was fulfilled. The wood in question moved forward on his works by a very natural and simple process, and—to cut a long story short—Mr. and Mrs. McBeth, of Canderville and Glamistown, "went up the spout."

Is there, or is there not a historic parallel in the present moving of the wilderness of white hats, that, like the tree-tops in a flowering orchard, presses close upon the battlements of the White House? Are they, or are they not, the signals of peace which are to supplant the red banners of war that now float above the fortress of the President's military ring?

Mr. Prentice once told how a body of California miners, crossing the plains, came upon a little old bonnet; how they danced about it; how they made a flag of it; how they followed it, and how it led them to a rich vein of gold; Now, somehow it has been of a sudden discovered that a little old hat—a little old white hat—the little, old, shapeless, caved-in white hat of Horace Greeley—was a mighty inspiration, having talismanic, having supernatural powers, and everybody is following the fashion.

Curious, indeed, are these phenomena of nature. A little while ago it was winter, all crusted with snow flakes; but yesterday the orchards were white with apple-blossoms and cherry-blossoms; and now the very streets are turned into snow-storms of white hats, into moving orchards made luminous with the pale emblems of the coming autumn of peaceful fruition! God bless the white hats, and may their wearers multiply! Like the white hoods of Flanders, like the white plume of Navarre, be they the signal of victory, the signs of ill omen to bad men!

So—

Press where ye see that white hat shine
Until the foe is down;
And be the word of the whole line,
Greeley and Gratz Brown.

Miscellaneous.

The Milwaukee *Sentinel* says: "Grant is founded on a rock." Seneca sandstone.

—The Paris (Ky.) *Western Citizen*, the oldest newspaper west of the Alleghenies, except the Cincinnati *Gazette*, has the names of Greeley and Brown at the head of its columns.

—Mr. Greeley has received a despatch from ex-Governor John G. Downey, of California, who pledged the Democracy of California to indorse the Cincinnati platform at the Presidential election.

—In a recent conversation with Judge Woodward, of Pennsylvania, some one said, "Greeley is a fanatic." "Yes," said the Judge, "Greeley is a fanatic from conviction, but Grant is a fanatic by contract."

—Miss Laura Ream, of the Indianapolis *Journal*, having been elected a delegate to the Republican Congressional Convention, accepted the position, but with the understanding that she should be counted out of the "strong-minded" of her sex.

—A great many army officers have written letters of congratulation to Mr. Greeley. One of these gentlemen, who is at present a Colonel in the United States regular service, says: "During the war I fought under General Grant; afterwards I worked for his election and voted for him, believing that he would make a good President, but when too late I found, like others, I was mistaken."

—The Cincinnati *Enquirer* (Democratic) says:

> The Hon. Lewis D. Campbell was in New York City yesterday, clamoring around the doors of the National Executive Committee for a straight-out Democratic ticket. Some of the youngest people connected with this paper heard the first Democratic speech that Colonel Campbell ever made. It wasn't many years ago, and it was a very poor Democratic speech.
>
> We have been assured by gentlemen who are in intimate intercourse with our German population that within the last three or four days there has been a great reaction among them in favor of the Cincinnati ticket of Greeley and Brown. As between Grant or any other Philadelphia nominee and Greeley, there is no doubt the latter will obtain the German vote.
>
> Our adamantine friend of the Kentucky Democracy, the Louisville *Ledger*, is for the nomination of General Winfield Scott Hancock as the Democratic candidate for President. Has the *Ledger* ever heard the opinions of its candidate on this subject? They were expressed to a friend in St. Louis who favored his (Hancock's) selection. Says the General, "I guess there is no chance. General Grant has so disgraced the office that it is my opinion that no man with a military prefix to his name can be chosen President again for fifty years." We think, ourselves, that the time for a civilian has come.

—Four first-class iron freight propellers for lake service are nearly completed at Buffalo, each costing from $165,000 to $170,000. Another has been begun.

THE LAW COURTS.

Arraignment of Criminals on Saturday Morning.

An Elderly Lady Claims the Equivalent of Subsistence.

The Criminal Court.

ARRAIGNMENTS.

On Saturday, the parties confined in jail, who had been indicted, were produced in the Criminal Court to plead. The whole number of true bills presented by the Grand Jury for the term has been 75. These were classified by offenses, as follows: Assault to ravish, 4; larceny, 46; perjury, 1; vagrancy, 2; riot, 10; rape, 1; burglary, 6; assault to do bodily injury, 5; assault with deadly weapon, 1; driving away horse, 4; receiving stolen goods, 3; robbery, 3; forgery, 1; cheating, 1; keeping lewd house, 1. Seven of the parties indicted were women. Of the 33 prisoners brought into Court, but few pleaded guilty. Those who did so were dealt with as follows:

COUNTY JAIL.

Frank Whitney, larceny of four dollars, ninety days. James Mulligan, larceny of neckties from Bengley & Frasche's, thirty days. James Hennessy, larceny of a pair of boots, ten days.

REMANDED.

Paul Dolling, *alias* Daley, for the larceny of a horse from John Convey, was remanded for Penitentiary sentence. Alfred Johnson, for the larceny of a looking-glass and articles of clothing, valued, in all, at five dollars, was remanded. Annie Hicks, for the larceny of a twenty-dollar dress, was sent down to await sentence day. Thomas Dean, for the larceny of fifteen nickles, and fifty one-cent pieces, was remanded.

SENTENCE SUSPENDED.

Matthew Burke stole a dollar's worth of ham, acknowledged the theft, and was let go on promise of future good behavior.

THE GRAND JURY.

The Grand Jury made further presentment of two true bills, making in all for the labor of the term seventy-five indictments. It then adjourned until the 27th day of the present month. No Grand Jury will sit in this court during the month of June. The Grand Jury made the following special presentment:

> We, the Grand Jury of Cook County, for the May term, respectfully submit to the Court that we find the jail in as good condition as could be expected under the circumstances, since the fire. We would particularly call the attention of the Court to the retention of witnesses in that place. We find confined there two little girls, aged respectively 6 and 7 years, as witnesses and regard the confinement of these children as inhuman and discreditable to the County, and ask the especial attention of the Court to that matter.

The Circuit Court.

AN OLD LADY CLAIMS THE EQUIVALENT OF SUBSISTENCE.

A bill of a character somewhat uncommon in this region, was filed in the Circuit Court on Saturday, by Jane Davis against Henry W. French. The complainant states that on the 19th day of January, 1855, she being possessed of a considerable estate, agreed in writing with David Eugene Davis, who has since died, that, in consideration of the conveyance to him of her personal property, he would support her during the term of her natural life. To secure the fulfillment of this undertaking, Davis executed a mortgage on the 25th day of February, 1855, covering Lot 27, Stephen F. Gale's subdivision of Block 22, Carpenter's Addition, nevertheless Davis failed to perform his contract, so that for a long time she has been compelled to support herself, although she is now of the age of about 90 years. Davis died on the 11th of May, 1871, complainant being one of his heirs-at-law, but the defendant, a minor, claims an interest in the mortgaged property, under her lien upon which she asks foreclosure that what she has paid in the past for her support and what she may hereafter have to pay may be secured for and paid to her.

HYDE PARK.

The Dalton Bridge—Resolutions Adopted—Petitions and Communications—Lake Water and Inability of the Board to Make a Contract for Its Supply—City of Hyde Park.

An adjourned meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Town of Hyde Park was held at the Town Hall on Saturday afternoon. Present, President Cady, Trustees Barney, Clark, Hale, and Waldron, and Supervisor Fisher. Bills amounting to $251.35 were audited and ordered to be paid.

THE DALTON BRIDGE.

The Committee on Streets reported that they had not contracted with Charles Fitzsimmons as instructed, for the construction of the Dalton bridge, because he claimed extra pay for eight clusters of piles and connecting chains, which they intended to be included in the contract, making a difference of some $368, and, at the same time, he did not claim $210 for interest, which, by error, had been included in the specifications.

It was resolved that the subject be referred back to the Committee, with power to arrange with Mr. Fitzsimmons, to make a new contract, or to advertise again for proposals.

RESOLUTIONS.

It was resolved that the Clerk issue a warrant for $1,819.22, in favor of G. De Clercq, on account of Adams street improvement (now Washington avenue), as soon as Drexel avenue is completed and accepted.

Also, that a warrant be issued to Haskins, Martin & Wheeler, on the order of Beatty & Barker, for $1,036.50, payable Nov. 22, 1872, on account of Fifty-first street sewer.

Also, that the Superintendent of Public Works be authorized to employ laborers at $2 per day, instead of $1.75 as heretofore.

SOUTH CHICAGO DRAINS.

The Committee on Drainage reported that the Calumet & Chicago Canal & Dock Company, had constructed ditches on South Chicago avenue, and on Ninety-fifth street, and had opened a new ditch on Ninety-first street, making it necessary to deepen the Fort Wayne ditch.

It was resolved that the Superintendent of Public Works have the Fort Wayne ditch thoroughly deepened, from its outlet to Ninety-first street.

PETITIONS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

A petition was presented from owners of property to prohibit Edward Jones from removing soil from Washington avenue, between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets, and to have him fill up will gravel the two feet depth excavated by him. Referred to the Committee on Streets.

John Stevens, Coroner, submitted the verdict of a jury on the inquisition had before him, on the body of William Andrews, now lying dead in the Town of Hyde Park, who came to his death on the 9th of May, by being struck by a locomotive running at an undue rate of speed, and recommended that some action be taken by the Board of Trustees to regulate the speed of trains, and that a flagman be stationed at the crossing on Oak street. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

LAKE WATER.

The Committee on Water Supply had a report ready, which they hesitated to present, as they had not been able to see their Chairman, and procure his signature. They were in favor of contracting with some responsible party to supply the town with water for a term of years, at a stipulated price; but, upon consultation with eminent counsel, had now concluded that it is a doubtful question whether the Board of Trustees have the power, under the present charter, to make such a contract, as the powers are very much limited, and illy suited to the growing necessities of the town.

CITY OF HYDE PARK.

They recommended, therefore, that the Board carefully consider the question whether the adoption of, and organization under, the new general law of incorporation for cities is not the only way open.

The new law was then carefully considered in Committee of the Whole, especially the ninety-six special grants of power for specific purposes, some of which are new and of extraordinary stretch of distance, extending three and five miles outside the city limits.

It was resolved that the Clerk purchase for the use of the town a copy of the laws passed at the last three sessions of our State Legislature, and two hundred copies of the act in relation to the incorporation of cities.

Adjourned to Saturday, May 18.

CHAMPION RUNAWAY.

A Frightful Race for Life Down Wabash Avenue Yesterday Afternoon.

The dwellers and passengers on Wabash avenue were yesterday treated to a remarkable entertainment in shape of a compound runaway, in which several persons were injured, and a number more badly scared. A gentleman named Champion was driving a handsome pair of blacks to skeleton wagon, and making some fine time, when the team took fright at something on Twenty-second street and turned down Wabash avenue on the run. About the time they reached Twenty-first street, and just as Mr. Champion had begun to get them in hand, the whiffle-trees and evener became detached from the tongue, and, falling down upon the horses' heels, set them going again. Not desiring to risk himself on the Nicholson, Mr. Champion stuck to his perch, and the team dragged him and the skeleton as far as Congress street by the lines alone, causing much consternation and some rapid turning out by the passengers on the avenue, but, fortunately, no accidents. At Congress street a gentleman and lady, who attempted to avoid the runaways, were thrown from their buggy and somewhat bruised, but not seriously injured. As Mr. Champion neared the corner of Van Buren street, he was met by a top buggy, and, striking it nearly full, he instantly wrecked both establishments. His own horses were captured by an officer, his wagon was not seriously injured, and he himself was only too glad to get off with a few slight bruises. The single buggy was unroofed in a moment, but the occupants were not injured. The trip was a wonderful one, and could not probably be repeated. Mr. Champion has no ambition to try it. It is no joke to drag a wagon a mile and a half by the bits of a couple of unmanageable horses.

FRUIT JARS.
REASONS WHY!
Housekeepers should buy none but the
PROTECTOR FRUIT JARS.
1.—They are much less in price.
2.—They can be closed more rapidly.
3.—They can be opened more readily.
4.—The covers are LINED TO PREVENT RUST, and may be used several years.
5.—They are WARRANTED RELIABLE.
6.—Thousands of families have used and prefer them.
SPECIAL AGENTS wanted in every place.
Write for Circular and Terms.
COHANSEY GLASS MANUFACTURING CO., 40 North Third-st., Philadelphia, M'f'rs of the celebrated Cohansey & Bridgeton brands Window Glass; Bottles, etc.

FURNITURE.
DESKS!
AND
Chamber Suits.
THAYER & TOBEY
Furniture Co.,
86 to 92 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.

THE CINCINNATI MOVEMENT.

Address to the Liberal Republicans of Wisconsin.

Issued by Direction of the Whole State Delegation.

The undersigned, a delegation drawn together by an impulse almost spontaneous, and without previous concert, to represent the State of Wisconsin in the great Liberal Republican Convention at Cincinnati, on the first of May, after discharging that duty have decided to report their action directly to the people who sent them, in the form of an Address.

We do not claim any "regularity," in the partisan sense, in that mighty throng gathered to express the nation's protest at existing wrongs and corruptions. We were not the selections of any caucus or drill-room of party, pledged in advance to any interest or person, but the representatives of a great popular uprising which seeks to lay partisanship aside in a mighty effort to save the country and to restore once more the reign of peace and security, and happiness. We represented in our numbers nearly every nationality and all industrial occupations and pursuits,—the farmer, the laborer, and the mechanic, the professional man. We attended the Convention as freemen, to speak as freemen in the name of a part of the people and for the people,—to suggest the existence of gross wrongs, and to seek earnestly for a remedy. We went to enter our protest against that growing partisan terrorism that would suppress the free thoughts and free action of men, and force them to accept whoever and whatever a few corrupt leaders may designate to perpetuate their own lease of power, and continuance in office. We went to open the way for the soldier to have some chance for the honors and prizes of civil life which his valor won; to give the young men of the country an opportunity for advancement; to change an infamous system of partisan favoritism, and to give to honor and honesty an open field for fair competition. We went to demand a Civil Service reform; to demand that tariffs should not be levied in such form as to plunder our labor and industry to enhance the profits of capital; to demand such a reform in financial affairs as would give value to our currency as a purchasing power, and not, as at present, absorb the avails of the West by a system in which the name of a dollar of paper money is no indication of its real worth. We went to demand legislation that would revive the stricken commerce of the country, and again whiten the seas with American ships under the old flag, and not leave the foreign trade of forty millions of people in the exclusive control of those very nations who had made war upon it. We went to demand amnesty for the past to the South, believing that seven years of useless strife and contention in time of peace has been long enough to embroil our countrymen, who desire to be friends, and to end a struggle that has been kept alive in the mere interest of partisan leaders. We went to demand the restoration of law in place of military usurpation and arbitrary power—to save what valor and liberty have won, and put an end to the rule of hate, and substitute that of justice and reason.

These were the general purposes that inspired our mission. We took no credentials from Postmasters, Collectors, or other Federal officials to attest our soundness upon candidates, or as an evidence of truculence or servility. Nor does it surprise us, on our return, to find that the office-holders and expectant sponges of the people's hard earned money, are deeply troubled at our action, and are assailing us with a malignity that betrays a just fear that the people are about to dispense with their insolence and their services together; that, in the presence of so great a revolution, their cowardice should be on a par with their rapacity and avarice.

An innumerable multitude, variously estimated at from 30,000 to 50,000, convened with us at Cincinnati. The farmer had left his plow, the mechanic his shop, and every profession its labor, to swell the ranks of that mighty host of representative Republicans. There were none of the perfumed and costumed sons of indolence, or pampered officials of authority in that gathering; but it was made up of hard hands, sunburnt faces, and brows that showed the sweat of honest labor. The delicate and lisping dandy looking for office comprised no part of that crowd. Plain, home-spun, frank, outspoken manhood, and freedom of expression were its chief characteristics. No whip of party could tame the free-spoken thoughts of such a gathering, or repress the noble objects it had in view. The mass was so great, indeed, that it was found impracticable to conduct its business without adopting a delegate plan to represent the various States. Hence it was by itself subdivided, and selected seven hundred and fourteen of its own number, representing every Territory and State, to give expression to the general will. In this last gathering one hundred and more citizens present from Wisconsin, selecting twenty of their number, authorized them to cast its vote. The names of these representatives of our people, and the districts they represented, are as follows:

DELEGATES AT LARGE.

W. H. Doe, Samuel Packard, C. J. Palme, James J. Kelley.

DISTRICT DELEGATES.

First District—B. F. Weeks, Dr. C. Von Suessmich.

Second District—General W. W. Tredway, Dr. Holliday.

Third District—Dr. R. L. Telfair, J. H. Sarles.

Fourth District—D. H. Johnson, Samuel Rindlaub.

Fifth District—A. Scott Sloan, Albert Phalen.

Sixth District—Samuel Lawrence, Wm. Klat-

Seventh District—G. M. Woodward, John Ul-

Eighth District—Dr. J. Green, Henri Hall.

Hon. A. Scott Sloan was chosen Chairman of the delegation.

Quite a number reached the city after the organization and too late to make changes, had any desired them.

It was not to be expected that, in so vast a representation coming from such distant sections, there would not be different views in the selection of candidates for President and Vice President. We preferred a Western man for the Presidency, and, had the Illinois delegation acted as a unit, would have secured him. At the same time, we were not so strenuous as to the candidate as the platform, and, being satisfied with that, are entirely satisfied with the final result, already known to you. A nearly compact vote from all the Southern and Eastern states, in consideration of the electoral strength necessary to success, demanded the selection of the long-known, the trusty and honest man, the farmer, philosopher, and statesman, Horace Greeley, of New York, giving him 482 of the 714 votes on the sixth ballot. This done, the Hon. Benj. Gratz Brown, of Missouri, was nominated almost as a matter of course.

Of Mr. Greeley it seems almost surplusage to speak. He has been known, through his paper, to nearly every farmer, mechanic, and laboring man in the country for more than thirty years. Springing directly from the people, a mechanic by trade, he has, alone and almost unassisted, by the mere force of his great abilities, more than any living man, given direction and control to the destinies of his country. Himself a son of toil, reared in rugged poverty, there is not a person in the whole country more deeply in sympathy with the industrial classes, or who better appreciates their privations and necessities. Of his honesty and absolute integrity, no man has yet appeared to lisp a suspicion. The people may rest assured that he will take neither presents or bribes as the condition of appointment to position, nor fill the offices of the Government with his own personal relatives. His private as his public life has ever been pure and spotless, and even the bitterness of partisanship has never suggested that he was capable of nepotism or venality. The same remarks are equally applicable to the nominee for the Vice Presidency. They were selected as standard bearers to inaugurate an honest and economical Administration, and to bring the nation back to its ancient moorings.

The only question that can arise in the West as to the fitness of Mr. Greeley grows out of the fact that he is personally a Protectionist, while Mr. Brown is a well-known advocate of Free Trade. Such a division would necessarily have to be made in any ticket nominated by any party, and the only further question is, in what way such an element of strife was harmonized. This was done by the simple and easy plan of referring the subject directly to the people in the selection of their Representatives to Congress. The President, as such, has no voice or control over this question. All Tariff and Revenue bills emanate from Congress, and the case has never yet occurred where the Executive has failed to approve what Congress had enacted. Mr. Greeley stands upon a platform of absolute non-interference, and the people, by direct vote at the polls, will be called upon, in selecting Representatives, to pass upon this issue divested of all extraneous matter. On this subject we agreed to disagree, and to leave it to the great tribunal of the people themselves. For the proof of this, see the platform accompanying this document.

That there should be differences of opinion, and some irritation, immediately following nominations for such high offices, is but natural and proper. It simply shows the deep interest felt by the people in the result. The Convention itself was an assertion of the right to differ, and for every person to act upon his own private judgment, without being dragooned by Federal officials, and insulted by the menials of party. The most that is asked, and all that is desired, is, that every man calmly investigate the merits of the nominees, and the real purport and meaning of the platform as it affects their individual relations to society. No one in this free movement has acted under compulsion, and any effort to apply it would violate its plain purpose. The Convention has been guilty of neither deception nor evasion. It invites thoughtful and careful inquiry. It has planted its standard, and proposes to [illegible] it. It is not ashamed, but proud, of its work, and if, in the end, the candidates of its selection are generally approved, they will be borne into office on a [illegible] of popular enthusiasm, such as was never before witnessed on this continent.

The only quibble that interested clamor has thus far been able to raise against our Presidential nominee is that, after two years' earnest effort to have Jefferson Davis tried for treason, during all of which time he was kept in prison by unauthorized military authority, Mr. Greeley, with others, signed a bond obligating themselves that he should be forthcoming at any time a trial-day was fixed and abide the verdict of a jury. The courts of the country had been besieged by the prisoner's attorneys term after term, asking a trial, which is one of the plainest rights of American citizenship, and it was refused until near the close of the Johnson Administration. These bondsmen might have been called upon at any hour by the present Administration to produce the body of Davis in court to meet a trial, conviction, and sentence; but President Grant has refused to prosecute. This fact is well known to every one. But, in the interest of mere partisanship, Mr. Greeley is now assailed for aiding to hold the arch-rebel to trial for his crimes, while Grant is lauded for permitting him to escape punishment.

The issues of the coming canvass will be sharply defined, and every one must take his choice. It will settle whether, in the opinion of the people, it is proper for a President to accept large presents, and then appoint the persons who make them to high positions. It will decide whether the nation shall be governed by laws, or the arbitrary will of military commanders. It will determine whether the Government is to be held as an instrument to corrupt the people and rob them of the fruits of honest toil in the mere interest of personal ambition and cupidity, or was made for the protection of the citizen as the guardian of his liberties and rights. It will decide whether mere military glory, without civil education, is to be held, in the estimation of the American people, superior to wise, thoughtful, and long-matured statesmanship. It will settle whether revenue is the object of taxation, or whether taxes shall be levied in the mere interest of monopoly, or to be consumed and wasted by long pampered and profligate officials, who look upon the people as having no other right in the Government but to earn money for them to squander. It will decide whether honesty and capacity shall be the test of fitness for office, or truculent and mere partisan services. It will determine whether, for four years to come, the partisans who have lived off of the people so long shall make room for deserving soldiers or the widows of soldiers, and open a way for the rising generation to secure a share in public employment. Indeed, it is to decide the point definitely, whether the office holder is the superior and ruler of the people, or they have interests and rights, and the courage to assert them.

There is no evading these issues. The Cincinnati movement arrays honesty against dishonesty, virtue against corruption, and strict accountability in the place of profligacy. It puts the interests of the people before those of any man, and makes its appeal direct to the highest qualities and most vital interests of every honest citizen.

Having thus submitted our action, and the reasons for it, we refer the whole subject to the consideration of the manhood of the State, knowing that the masses never vote wrong knowingly, and that they have, in common with us, no interest but in an economical, wise, and good government, whose blessings should descend upon rich and poor alike. Especially we invite attention to the platform of the Convention, which is made a part of this address. Read it with care, and decide each for himself which section of the Republican party he will sustain.

H. A. TENNEY,
Chairman of Committee, and 100 others.

MISS COUTTS, THE BANKER.

The banking house of Coutts & Co., is the repository of all the old English aristocracy, who, from the Queen down, mostly bank there. There are rich old dowagers, maiden ladies, and honorables, the real old English baronet, with his estate in the rich pastures of Berkshire and Kent, and his "shooting box" up in the north; the statesman, peer, and foreign ruler—they all intrust the house of Coutts & Co. with their funds. The Queen has banked there for years, and, indeed, the immense wealth of Miss Coutts and of the bank is totally due to the patronage of royalty bestowed upon her ancestors—the founders of the bank. Her "pass-book" is a most handsome book, inlaid with gold, bearing the royal arms, in which all the entries are made in the handsomest and most ornamental of writing. Indeed, it is one man's work to attend to Her Majesty's account, which is superintended by the "Keeper of the Privy Purse." The Emperor Napoleon, too, much as he would like us to believe to the contrary, kept an account here, and the house, prior to the fall of the Empire, was continually making purchases of English consols on his order. There is no doubt that Napoleon had a short time ago a considerable sum invested in these English securities, as have most European potentates at the present time.

Another great feature with the house of Coutts & Co. is the large deposit of jewelry, family papers, titles, and other articles of value that are left in their hands for safe keeping. There are hundreds of large, heavy cases in their vaults, and during the season in London ladies go daily "to the bank" (they like to make use of the phrase) to take out some valuable ornament for the opera, etc., or to return some after use. There are clerks whose especial duty it is to see to the wants of these ladies.

The great success of Coutts' banking house is due almost to accident, as you will see. Burdett Coutts, one of the founders, was a modest banker on the Strand, London, in George III's reign, and he made it a practice, as his bank was situated some distance from the so-called "city," in order to keep himself "posted" on the financial movements going on there, to dine with some of the leading city bankers and bank managers as often as opportunity would permit. It was during one of these reunions that a bank official casually remarked his surprise that Lord —— had been refused a loan of £10,000 that day at his bank. The circumstance was noted by the West End banker, and, the dinner over, he repaired at once to the house of the nobleman, left his card requesting his Lordship to call at his office on the following morning on business of great importance.

The next morning Lord —— was announced to Mr. Coutts, and, on his inquiring what business had necessitated his visit, the banker at once informed him that as a banker he had heard that his Lordship desired a loan of £10,000, and he respectfully offered him his services.

"But I can give you no security, Mr. Coutts," said his Lordship, as the banker commenced counting a small package of crisp bank notes that were on his desk.

"Your Lordship's note of hand will be quite sufficient," gallantly responded the East End banker, and he handed him a note to sign.

"But I do not think I shall now want as much as £10,000," hesitated the nobleman.

"That is immaterial, your Lordship," replied the banker.

"On second thought I will take the ten thousand, and, as I shall only need five thousand, you will please place the remainder to my credit as an opening account with you in my name."

The banker thanked his new customer, escorted him with much politeness to his carriage at the door, and then bade him "Good-day."

The action of the banker was a long-sighted one. It was a good investment. The balance was soon increased, the loan returned, and the nobleman commenced to tell the story round at the Court of St. James of the wonderful accommodating spirit of the West End banker. Others soon deposited their funds in his hands, and the story was so well circulated at the palace that the King's curiosity was aroused, and he informed the banker's patron of his desire to meet the banker.

Coutts went finally. He was introduced to the King, and his quiet, modest manners won the favor of the Court. His presence at the Court created quite a sensation, for it was soon afterwards reported that the King had given his private finances in to the keeping of Burdett Coutts. The rest of the Court soon followed the example of the King, and thus was secured to the house the wealthy patronage of the aristocracy of England.

Miss Burdett Coutts has, as is well known, the interests of the employes of the bank much at heart. It is a hard matter to get into the bank. Noblemen's sons now seek positions in the establishment, and some of the partners are noblemen. College-educated men are alone taken as clerks, and then an examination is gone through, which is conducted with the same strictness as is the examination into the family, reputation, and general recommendations of the applicant. For every vacancy there are hundreds of applicants. But, when admitted, a clerk has a fine position. He will be told, on his being admitted, that he need not wear a mustache, but simply side whiskers, and in his dress, although nothing will be said to him on the subject, every modesty of style will be expected of him. This is done on account of the great dislike the real aristocracy of England have for the gaudy, showy fop of the middle classes, who so often, in his ignorance and self-conceit, apes the gentleman.

The clerks are all supplied with dinner inside the establishment, at the personal expense of Miss Burdett Coutts, and they owe this good fortune (for the dinner, "lunch," as it is called, is first class) merely to accident.

It appears that on one occasion Miss Burdett Coutts entered the bank shortly after 1 o'clock, and remarked to one of the partners that the bank seemed very empty. "Where are the gentlemen?" she inquired.

"They have gone to lunch, and they generally do so every day at about this time," answered the partner.

She expressed herself as not approving of "the gentlemen" going out in all weathers from one coffee-house to another in search of a meal, and she then inquired if there were no possible remedy for it.

She then asked why they could not dine at the bank.

"Extra expense," suggested the partner, whereupon Miss Burdett Coutts authorizes the providing of a meal regularly for the gentlemen and her account to be debited with the necessary expense.

And thus it is ever with her. She is always on the watch for the opportunity to do some benefit with her wealth. To say that those clerks worship her and her good heart does not exaggerate their feelings of respect and love for her.

—A wedding took place at La Crosse, Wis., a day or two ago, at which, according to the *Democrat*, "The bride was given away by the city, and the city was mighty glad to get rid of her."

—The $80,000,000 of Japanese coin is to be sent to San Francisco, $2,000,000 by each steamer, and returned in five bars ready for coinage. The first $2,000,000 came by the last steamer.

GREELEY AND BROWN.

Further Comments of the Press.

From Tilton's Golden Age (Independent).

Into the contest which is to be waged under Mr. Greeley's leadership we shall plunge with all our "heart and soul and mind and strength." It is the first time in our life that we have ever had the candidate we wanted. There is not a drop of blood in our veins but that kindles and glows at the prospect of the campaign. To have had a share in the honor of winning his nomination pricks us forward to pluck another laurel out of his election. No vacation this summer! We shall wear a white hat to keep the sun off, we shall multiply the eight-hour law by two, and we shall work like a grain cutter till the harvest be gathered in November. Meanwhile, lest we should be charged in advance with a vainglorious day-dream of some foreign mission or Cabinet portfolio, we hereby forswear all future honors of the new administration—except perhaps an old friend's privilege, once in a while, of taking a cup of tea at the White House, provided the master of the frugal feast should not happen to be overcrowded with better company.

From the Memphis Appeal (Democratic).

A stronger ticket could not have been selected. There is in these nominations no empty availability, and in the platform no smothering of principles, no ingenious snare to seduce the hearts of the people, and to reach the end in a covert way. The nominees are men of talent and of unspotted integrity. Of all the Northern men, Mr. Greeley is now the least objectionable to the Southern people, however much they may have once disliked him.

From the Minneapolis (Minn.) Tribune (Administration).

There is no disguising the fact that Mr. Greeley is both an able man and a popular one—that the people, however they may laugh at some of his harmless idiosyncrasies, recognize in him a man of brains, of genius. No one man has done more to shape the politics and the destiny of this country than he. He is an admitted power everywhere, and while he has, as all positive men must have, many bitter enemies, he also has many warm friends, and these may be found alike among the highest and the humblest classes. Such a man is not to be blown off the course by crying "pooh, pooh," or by denominating him and his supporters as "soreheads." The sooner the Republican party admit that he is a "foeman worthy of their steel," the better it will be for the country, and the brighter the prospect of restoring harmony to our ranks.

From the Syracuse (N. Y.) Courier (Democratic.)

We place at the head of our columns, this morning, the names of Horace Greeley, of New York, as candidate for President, and B. Gratz Brown, of Missouri, as candidate for Vice President, subject, however, to the approval of the National Democratic Convention. We do not presume to dictate the duty of the Democratic National Convention, but that Convention will simply give utterance to the expression of the wishes of the Democracy of the nation. We have carefully watched the utterances of the leading Democratic papers of the United States, and cannot but conclude therefrom that a majority of the Democratic journals regard with satisfaction the nomination of Greeley and Brown, and see in it, and in it only, a way to hurl from power Grant and the innumerable leeches who are fattening on the life-blood of the country. A majority of the Democratic press of the nation having indorsed the nomination of Mr. Greeley, either openly or tacitly, the sentiment of the Democracy of this State and section being strongly in favor of the ratification of his nomination by the Democracy of the nation, we are forced to the conclusion that our National Convention will, if it obeys the wishes of the nation, unite with the Liberal Republicans in putting an end to the extravagance, corruption and frauds that have characterized the Administration of Grant, by defeating his re-election. * * * The question now is, will the Democracy be wise enough to rise to the duty of the hour. To the end that such a grand result may be obtained as the overthrow of Grant and his corrupt ring, we are willing, forgetting the past, which, with its issues, is buried, to join heart and hand with such as desire the overthrow of the present Executive, by placing in the Presidential chair Horace Greeley.

From the Catholic Review (New York).

It is unquestionable that the nomination of Horace Greeley for President by the Cincinnati Convention has given satisfaction to a large number of his fellow-citizens who, like him, are of Irish descent. Many of them, no doubt, may not consider him the statesman to whom they would desire to intrust the destinies of the country, but there are few who do not rejoice to see a man whose personal character is so pure and high placed before the people as an aspirant to the Chief Magistracy. It is for the people to say whether Mr. Greeley is their choice or not; but, while abstaining from any discussion on his merits as a political guide, we cannot avoid thinking aloud that if he is elected President, whatever mistakes he may make concerning pig iron and the tariff, or whatever violent language he uses in heated discussion, or whatever æsthetic peculiarities he manifests in his dress, it is at least certain that Horace Greeley will leave office no richer than when he entered it, and we personally believe that wittingly he will retain in office no dishonest public servant.

From the Cleveland Plain Dealer (Democratic).

We shall unhesitatingly vote for Greeley, for the all-sufficient reason, among others, that Greeley is an honest, capable man, and Grant is neither the one nor the other.

From the Huntsville (Ala.) Advocate (Republican).

They are men known to the nation, and have been among the oldest and the ablest advocates of Republican principles. They are men against whose character nothing can be truthfully said. They are patriots, whose hearts and minds embrace the whole Union, and who are for, and will defend, the equal legal and political rights of all citizens, of whatever race, color, or nationality. They are men for economy, low taxes, civil rule, general amnesty, and a cessation of the war issues, and they are men upon whom all past differences and bitter antagonisms can be fully condoned, and a reunion, as Americans, be formed. So, believing and desiring to see once more a new era of fraternal feeling, as in the days of Monroe, and sectional hate and malice obliterated, the *Advocate* will give no laggard support to Horace Greeley and Gratz Brown, and will urge all citizens of Alabama to unite in giving them an overwhelming vote next November.

From the St. Louis Republican (Democratic).

We want to hear the voice of the Democratic masses on the question that is to come before the Baltimore Convention, and we suggest that they utter it, loud and distinct, in their State and local Conventions, called to appoint delegates to Baltimore. The Democratic masses of Tennessee have uttered their voice on this question, and it is no uncertain sound. They declare that they do not desire the Baltimore Convention to nominate a Presidential ticket, and they instruct their delegates to oppose such a nomination. This is a good beginning, and it has the peculiar merit of coming from one of those reconstructed States over which the ploughshare of Radicalism has passed, and which have a more vital interest in the overthrow of the oppressor than other sections of the Union. Now, let the patriotic Democrats of Missouri, Illinois, Kentucky, and Kansas speak in their State Conventions, and instruct their delegates what to do, and what not to do, at Baltimore.

There never was a time in the history of the Democracy when the sovereign voice of the masses was more needed than in this crisis. There was a time when Democrats were accustomed to look and listen to their leaders for final counsel; but there are no Democratic leaders now. Since the disastrous death of Douglas, at the very hour when his party and his country most needed his mighty counsel, the Democracy have had no pre-eminent leader, a head and shoulders above his fellows, to shout the word that meant deliverance. They have had Pendleton, and Seymour, and Hendricks, and McClellan, and Voorhees, and Thurman, all well-beloved men; but Pendleton, and Seymour, and Hendricks, and McClellan, and Voorhees, and Thurman could not save them from defeat in 1864, nor yet in 1868; and neither of them, nor all of them together, can save them from defeat in 1872. For twelve years the valiant party, obedient to every official call, has marched to battle only to be defeated, simply because it had not a captain to lead it to victory. Had Douglas been living all this time, would it have been thus? Never was there a braver or better disciplined host rallied round a party standard; never was there a party that better deserved able and sagacious leaders; never did a party need them more than the Democracy has needed them since 1860. But it was denied such leadership, and to this day it remains a spirited, powerful, and disciplined host, without a captain who has ever earned its confidence by leading it to a single victory.

The party must rely upon itself. It must consult the oracle of its own instincts. Its leaders have failed it, and in the present crisis, if it would know what to do, it must ask itself the question. The voice of those who are called its leaders is feeble, hesitant, and uncertain. Their authority has departed, and, for the time being, settled on other agents. The true counsellors of the Democracy at this time are not Pendleton, Hendricks, and other eminent Democrats; these are only honorable and distinguished *members* of the party, not its recognized *leaders*. The *independent press* has become the real depository of the authority which has departed from the individual leaders, and there it will remain till some one shall come who has a right to demand it. The party does not need now to wait and hear what the distinguished Democrat of Ohio, or the distinguished Democrat of Indiana, or the distinguished Democrat of any other State, has to say; these distinguished Democrats do not know themselves what to say; they are waiting to hear what the party has to say, or else they are saying what had better be left unsaid. Let the masses speak! If they want the Radical party imperialized by the re-election of Grant and another four years of the present policy, let them by all means instruct their delegates to Baltimore to nominate a third ticket. If they want the same deliverance that came to Tennessee, Virginia, and Missouri, and want it to come in the same triumphant and effective way that it came in those States, let them tell the Baltimore Convention to leave the field just as it is.

From the Knoxville (Tenn.) Press (Democratic).

Although we had expected that the Southern people would accept the action of the Cincinnati Convention with great favor, the satisfaction with the nominations seems to be far more general than we anticipated. The platform is universally sanctioned, and there is but little complaint of the *personnel* of the ticket. Indeed, the South has learned wisdom from sad experience, and, in the present emergency, will be found ready to abandon political trifles and follies, and sacrifice prejudices and dislikes, partialities and preferences, upon the altar of the common good.

Nearly every journal we have received from Virginia, Georgia, Alabama, South Carolina and Louisiana indicates a willingness to support the ticket and a desire that all the opposition to Grant shall unite upon it. They generally defer to the will of the Democracy, which plainly points to a general support of the Cincinnati nominees.

From the Vincennes (Ind.) Sun (Democratic).

As Democrats of the most extreme school, we are willing to lay aside every prejudice that we may have, give up every preconceived idea, and unite hands with the honest and liberal men of any party in order to rescue the country from the hands of the vultures and cormorants who are now preying upon it. It is no time now for patriotic men, anxious for the safety of the country, to be too punctilious, and refuse to assist in this great reform.

From the Grenada (Miss.) Sentinel (Democratic).

We take pleasure in placing their names at our masthead, and pledge our warmest support to their election in November.

From the Catholic Telegraph (Cincinnati).

On no tenable grounds can those who sincerely desire reform refuse to support the man who during the course of a long life has shown, even in the errors of his judgment upon some political issues, a constant, enthusiastic, and disinterested devotion to the welfare of the whole country. By industry, truthfulness, and loyalty to principle, that no selfish interest has ever been able to shake, he has risen from obscurity to honorable fame. He has never espoused a cause which had nothing to recommend it but the pressure of false public opinion; and he has never refused to champion a movement that he believed would be beneficial to society, because the political party to which he was attached opposed it. He has never worn the collar of [illegible] to enrich himself or to secure office. Rather he has cast away the brightest prospect of preferment, and estranged himself from those who would have conferred honors upon him because he indignantly refused to purchase them at the expense of his integrity. He has always been the open-handed and free-tongued friend of the emigrant, and the outspoken enemy of every institution incompatible with the widest civil and religious liberty. He may be eccentric—a very [illegible] worth his objection to him as a candidate for the Presidency—but his eccentricities are the amiable weak spots of a strong intellect linked with an honest heart.

It is rumored that the German vote will be withdrawn from him on account of his views on the temperance question. We do not credit this. As a body, we think that the Germans are too sensible, and are too deeply interested in the prosperity of this country to be led astray by empty howlings of the Grant party on a matter of minor or rather of no importance in this political contest. If they submit to the sophistry of the corruptionists, which is already rearing its head, and appealing to them for indorsement, they will be guilty of the greatest folly they could possibly commit. If defeat comes, the guilt will be justly charged to them and lie at their doors. Equally foolish and calamitous will be any separate action of the Democratic party. The only wise course open to it will be to unite under the leadership of Greeley, in relieving the country from the horrors of a repetition of four years more of misrule. There are strong signs on the political horizon daily growing more clear and distinct, that the coalition will be cemented. Such an event will at once dispel all fear of defeat, and give us political redemption.

It will be a refreshing change when honesty, sobriety, and old-fashioned Republican simplicity expel bribery, drunkenness, and awkward, uncouth mimicry of royal dignity from the Presidential Mansion. This change hangs upon the fusion of the best elements of all parties to elect Horace Greeley.

From the Clermont County (O.) Sun (Democratic.)

There can be no question of his election if the Democracy support him. Will they do it? Although the only authoritative way to answer this question is by their representatives assembled in Convention, we believe from the present expression of the party that the great majority will give him a cordial support, regarding it as the only probable means of escape from four years more of misrule by the Grant dynasty. Some Democratic Congressmen who have been and are now in the interest of Judge Davis are endeavoring to prevent an expression of views, thinking, perhaps, that they can foist him on the Democratic party as its candidate. We are unable to see what claims he has over Horace Greeley for Democratic support. He never was a Democrat, and it would shock a clean Democratic conscience more to support him than Greeley. If those Democratic Congressmen who are issuing their commands by telegraph to the party have nothing further in view than to nominate Davis by holding a Convention, it will hardly be worth while to call it.

From the Cynthiana (Ky.) Democrat (Democratic.)

It is our humble opinion that the best thing the Democracy can do is to support the aforementioned nominees, but we reserve to ourselves the right to await the action of the older heads. For the present we content ourselves by simply announcing that between the two candidates now before the people we are decidedly in favor of Mr. Greeley.

From the Charleston (S. C.) News (Democratic.)

The Democratic National Committee meets in New York to-day, and we trust that in its deliberations due weight will be accorded to the public sentiment and reasonable expectation of that section, which in the past has been so steadfast and so powerful an ally of the party. To us of the South, the action of the National Democracy must either bring joy and confidence, and assurance of speedy relief from the worst of our troubles, or else prolong indefinitely the reign of anxious doubt and flagrant misgovernment. If there be any portion of the Democracy who have a right to object to Mr. Greeley as a lifelong antagonist of their cherished political views, it is certainly the white people of the Southern States. If there be any whom suffering and wrong and relentless persecution have entitled to a hearing, when the question of staking their fate upon the doubtful fortunes of a triangular contest is raised, it is this same people, and we but give expression to the unanimous sentiment in South Carolina, and, as far as we can judge, in the entire South, when we urge and entreat our Democratic friends throughout the North to sink for a moment all personal prejudice and party pride, and give the death blow to national corruption and sectional hate by the prompt, generous, and hearty indorsement of the nomination of honest Horace Greeley.

From the New York Metropolitan Record (Democratic.)

For our own part, we should like to see the Cincinnati ticket indorsed and heartily supported by the Democracy. We are confident that if the Cincinnati ticket were indorsed, it would sweep the entire South, with the probable exception of South Carolina. We are equally confident that it would carry New York, New Jersey, at least two New England States, probably Pennsylvania, and not less than half a dozen other States, including Tennessee, Missouri, and Kentucky. For our own part, we shall heartily enter the campaign with Mr. Greeley as the accepted candidate of the Democratic party.

SPORTING.

Base Ball.

THE HAYMAKERS BEATEN AT BALTIMORE.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 11.—The great game to-day, for the championship, between the celebrated Haymaker nine of Troy, and the Baltimore Club, here, created considerable excitement on account of the great reputation of the former club, since it succeeded in getting about half the players, including Captain James Wood, of the White Stockings, of your city. Consequently about 2,500 people visited the ball park this afternoon, to witness a fine game of ball, and they were not disappointed, as on the part of the Baltimore nine a finer game hardly ever occurred. In pools before the game, among the small betters, the Haymakers were considerably the favorite, but some of the Baltimore sports backed their club at evens, which one man from Troy will testify to the tune of one thousand dollars. This transaction I saw myself.

Mr. Theodore Bomeisler being selected as umpire, at 3:30 o'clock, prompt, the game began with the favorites in the field. They quickly retired their opponents for a blank, and succeeded in scoring one for their own side. In the second they also retired the Haymakers for a blank, and made four runs by some good batting and bad play in the field of their opponents. Three "goose eggs" followed on both sides, until the fifth inning, when Jimmy Wood made a base hit, and by a bad throw of Fisher from third to first, and a bad stop of Mills, secured his run, and as, will be seen by the score, the only one of the game, and that, too, by the only two errors made during the contest on the part of the Baltimores. The following is

THE SCORE.

Baltimore.	R.	B.	Haymaker.	R.	B.
Radcliffe, s. s.	1	1	Force, s. s.	0	0
Craver, c.	1	1	McAtee, 1 b.	0	1
Pike, 2 b.	0	1	Allison, c.	0	1
Fisher, 3 b.	0	1	King, l. f.	0	0
York, l. f.	2	2	Bellan, 3 b.	0	1
Higham, r. f.	1	2	Martin, r. f.	0	0
Mills, 1 b.	1	0	Hodes, c. f.	0	0
Hall, c. f.	1	1	Zettlein, p.	0	0
Mathews, p.	1	1	Wood, 2 b.	1	1
Total	8	10	Total	1	4

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Baltimore	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	—8
Haymaker	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—1

The game on the part of the Baltimore Club was one of the finest ever seen in this country, they making only two errors in it, and the bad defeat of the Haymakers is more attributable to the superb pitching of Mathews than anything else, as the following facts will show: Three of the strongest batsmen of the Haymakers struck out, viz.: McAtee, Allison, and King; and twelve others were put out on fouls by the catcher. Craver caught as well as ever I saw him, without a passed ball, and all played a superb game. On the part of the Haymakers the game was very poor at the bat, but reasonably good in the field. The outfield gave the Baltimores three runs, by letting balls pass through their legs. Steve King, in the left, had no errors. Jimmy Wood made a bad error in the second inning, which gave the Baltimores two runs. Zettlein pitched the first two, and Martin the last seven innings. McAtee played without an error, and made the most brilliant play of the game on either side—a stop of a hard, bounding ball, high up, with one hand, and getting back to his base in time enough to put his man out. Everybody here is agreeably disappointed at the result.

THE MUTUALS BEATEN BY THE BOSTONS.

BOSTON, May 11.—The match game of base ball to-day, between the Bostons and Mutuals (New York), resulted in favor of the former 4 to 2.

The Turf.

AND AGAIN.

NEW YORK, May 11.—Bonner's colt, Startle, at Prospect Park yesterday, trotted a mile in the face of a high wind in 2:24¼, and, the storm abating, he repeated the distance in 2:19½.

SALE OF HORSES.

NASHVILLE, May 11.—General Harding's annual sale of blood stock took place at Belle Meade to-day. The sales were got off. Vandal and Jack Malone aggregated $7,000; Vandalia, filly, foaled in 1871, by Vandall, sister to Nelly Ransom, was purchased by H. Bell, of New York. The Nashville spring races open Monday with two races, both mile heats. Four crack nags are entered for each race.

PACING IN CALIFORNIA.

SALT LAKE, May 11.—The pacing horse Longfellow won the five-mile race at Sacramento yesterday. Best time, 2:19½. He has never been beaten in California.

Do Fishes Think?

It is a novel question, but not beneath the consideration of a philosopher. It is a common way of disposing of difficult problems in regard to manifestations of intelligence in animals which are departures from the ordinary routine of their acts, to call them extraordinary deviations from their natural instincts.

The monkey that smoked at the Zoological Gardens last season for the pleasure of it, and dogs which are met on Broadway carrying home a basket of provisions, threading their way through crowds of busy humanity, both perform acts above the law of simple instinct, which makes no progress, but repeats the same thing in each succeeding generation.

The first associated a sensation of pleasure from charging a pipe with tobacco, and the latter has in mind the approbation of his master in faithfully and safely delivering the marketing to the cook.

If there is no reasoning here, what is it? And next, how are such mental phenomena to be explained?

Fishes have a peculiarly nice sense of smell, and their ears are curiously constructed with reference to appreciating the slightest concussions at a very considerable distance. When waves dash against rocks or a belligerent contest is raging between aquatic enemies, they appear to have exact knowledge of what is transpiring, through their delicate acoustic organs.

Fishes also receive impulses from the air, even slight as may be the force of aerial undulations on the denser mediums in which they float. It is positively certain they may be taught to gather for feeding at the ring of a bell. That is a demonstration.

If when they hear the bell they rush to the spot where the food is given them, is it an indication of memory? A particular sound is associated with the idea of satisfying hunger; can there be memory without reflecting?

What property of mind is it by which they are instructed, so that by repetition a certain amount of actual knowledge is acquired, if they do not think?

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Rough skin made smooth by using Juniper Tar Soap, manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

It is a well-known fact that no other compound for the hair has so permanent and well-founded a reputation as BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Depression of Spirits and General Debility, the Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark (Calisaya Bark and Iron) is the best tonic, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by druggists.

California Wine Bitters.—These F. Sainsevain's First Premium California Wine Bitters have arrived, and are open for sale, wholesale and retail, at the Boston Grocery Store, 222 Van Buren-st., corner of Peoria. Those wanting a bitter entirely free from all deleterious drugs will find the F. Sainsevain Bitters very reliable. Invalids and dyspeptics will receive immediate relief. Good judges pronounce them the best bitters in the country. E. B. FORD.

Humane owners of horses give them the benefits derivable from the world-renowned Mexican Mustang Liniment. The most irrefragable testimony establishes the fact that this wondrous balm exerts the same soothing and healing influence when applied to the brute cuticle that it does in cases of spavin, founders, ringbone, poll-evil, scratches, wind galls, and other ailments of the horse which require outward treatment. It is, in fact, the most effectual of all external remedies for rheumatism, gout, stiffness of the neck, neuralgia, sore throat, swellings, cuts, and bruises of all kinds.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOTS $800—WE CONtinue to sell at above prices, on very easy terms; no trouble to show them over; 150 have been sold this spring to parties to build on. STOREY, ALLEN & CO., 126 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON NEARLY ALL the streets between State and Wallace, and between Twenty-sixth and Thirty-seventh-sts. All out of fire limits. A very small payment down, 5 years, 6 per cent. No agency business. Perfect titles. Full warrantee deeds. ALBERT CRANE, 372 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—FOR A WEEK I OFFER AT A BARgain my 2½-story frame house, in a very good business location, and lot, fronting 20 feet on Milwaukee-av., with 80 feet on Hubbard-st. It must be sold. Call and see it at 38 Milwaukee-av.

FOR SALE—CORNER PROPERTY—125x26 ON the northwest corner of Adams and Peoria-sts.; improvements, house and barn; look at it gentlemen. For sale cheap by the owner, C. D. FITTZ. Inquire on the premises or at 131 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSES ON MONTHLY PAYments; $500 cash, $50 per month, or will rent for $60, in finest part of the city. J. C. McCORD & CO., 465 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—$2,900 WILL BUY A NEAT NEW house and lot in Cottage Grove. Call for AYERS, on Forty-fifth-st., one block west of Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—SEVERAL FIRST-class brick houses, 12 rooms each, bath room, hot and cold water, all new, and in every respect desirable residences; lots 30x120 feet each, with brick barns on alley in rear; terms easy; 5 years time on one-half purchase money. Apply to F. HATHEWAY, No. 174 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS, OUTSIDE FIRE limits, near street cars, schools, and churches; neighborhood filling up rapidly, and property steadily advancing in value; call and make your selections before they are all gone. F. HATHEWAY, No. 174 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE—20 OR 30 FEET ON Chicago-av., between Cass and Rush; also, 25x110 feet, east front, on North LaSalle-st., near Chestnut. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—THE VERY VALUABLE PROPERty fronting on Fifty-fifth-st. Boulevard, Wabash-av., and State-st.; has a frontage of 482 feet on Wabash-av., 482 feet on State-st., and 342 feet on Boulevard. Its nearness to the great South Park, and facilities offered by frequent trains of Michigan Southern and Rock Island Railroads, for cheap and easy access to centre of the city, makes this a desirable investment for improvement or speculation. FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCES—A LARGE LIST OF residence property in South and West Divisions. Also, cheap lots on monthly payments or long time, with but small cash payments, where purchaser will improve. FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND LOT ON VERmont-av., near Thirty-first-st., $1,200 on monthly payments, $20 per month. Two cottages and lots, with good barn, on Norton-st., $1,200 each. Cottage on leased lot, $20 a year for three years, $600. PHILLIPS & BUFFINTON, 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE RESIdence on Indiana-av., near Twenty-fourth-st., large lot, handsomely improved; price, furnished, $40,000, terms easy. Also a block of three-story and basement residences, 9 houses, on Twenty-first-st., near State. This is a good investment for a speculation; $40,000, small payment down, balance long time. PHILLIPS & BUFFINTON, 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—TO CUT UP! TO CUT UP! A piece of ground to make 20 to 24 lots, in southwest, just out of fire limits and inside old city limits. Easy terms. Privilege of subdivision and release. Commission to Agents. Address Post Office Box 2,738, Cincinnati, O.

FOR SALE—ONE-TENTH DOWN ONLY. 5-acre blocks on dummy line, and good road inside boulevards. One-tenth down, balance easy. Commission to agents. Address Box 2738 Cincinnati, Ohio.

FOR SALE—LARGE PIECE ON THE RIVER. 40 acres, excellently adapted for manufacturing. Only 1-10 down, balance easy. Privilege subdivision and release. Commission to agents. Address Box 2738 Cincinnati, Ohio.

FOR SALE—THREE COTTAGES ON SMALL monthly payments. Good neighborhood on South Side. HAIR & CO., Bryan Block, corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts., Room 26.

FOR SALE—FINE OCTAGON MARBLE house, Michigan-av., $1,000 down, $1,000 yearly. Elegant marble house, Prairie-av., with bay window, long time. Large house, suitable for a hotel or business, Wabash-av. S. MEARS, 1124 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house of 10 rooms, hot and cold water, bath-room water closet, all modern improvements, barn, and lot 30x125, on Warren-av., near Lincoln, possession immediately. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—STORE AND DWELLING OVER, and ground 25x150 feet, on North Clark-st., near Schiller. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS ON EASY TERMS in various parts of the city. WM. HANSBROUGH, 131 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS MARBLE front house No. 392 Michigan-av., with barn, range, furnace, and gas fixtures, is offered for sale for 10 days, after which, if not sold, it will be rented at $2,500 per annum. A. J. AVERELL, real estate office, No. 334 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—LOT 75x173 WITH buildings, on Maxwell-st., near Halsted; also, house and lot 30x100, at 499 South Halsted-st. Inquire at 271 Maxwell-st.

FOR SALE—ONE ACRE, NEAR HUMBOLDT Park; must be sold; a bargain. Four acres near Riverside drive and city limits; very cheap. 12 splendid lots in Englewood; very cheap. 7 splendid lots at Wicker Park; cheaper than the cheapest. HAIR & CO., Bryan Block, Room 26.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FINE LOTS ON OAKley, Leavitt, Seeber and Davis-sts.; price only $500 to $550; convenient to horse cars, schools and churches. Be sure to see these lots before you buy. G. B. GRIFFIN, 229 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS OUTSIDE OF FIRE LIMITS and within 2 blocks of West Madison-st. cars, at low prices and on four years' time; where parties will build at once no money will be required the first year. Apply to GEO. W. RUST, No. 322 West Monroe, near Hoyne-st.

FOR SALE—15 LOTS, 26X206 FEET EACH, ON Oglesby-st., between Lake and Fulton. No cash payment required of parties who wish to build immediately. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY STONE FRONT house, 10 rooms, sub cellar, all modern improvements and lot 25x150, south front on Randolph-st., near Elizabeth; easy terms. Immediate possession. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY HOUSE IN GOOD order, near State and Archer-av., $3,000, a big bargain. HAIR & CO., Bryan Block, Room 26.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS NEW COTTAGES on Kendall-st., ready for occupancy. C. H. WHITTLESEY, 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 14, CURrier-st. Lot 24x125, is renting for $32 per month, will be sold for $2,500; $1,200 down, balance in two years. Apply at the house.

FOR SALE—LOT ON BURNSIDE-ST., NEAR Twenty-ninth, out of fire limits; will be sold low if taken soon. Inquire of owner, J. B. RANDALL, 261 Michigan-av., lake front.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES FRONTING HUMboldt boulevard. 20 acres, within the city limits, on very easy terms. Will subdivide to pay large profits. A very choice block on Michigan-av. The cheapest property offered. FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash-av.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT HINSDALE—HOUSES FOR $1,800, $2,000, $2,500, $3,500, $5,000, and $10,000, near church, school and depot; will sell on most favorable terms. Inquire of the owner, at 504 State-st., from 9 to 2. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—OR TRADE FOR HARDWARE—Two-story business house in Florence, Iowa, on the C. & N. W. R. R. Address or call on H. E. SPURRIER, 144 Michigan-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—AT HINSDALE—SPLENDID LOTS for $600, on time without interest. Houses with from 5 to 10 rooms, and large lots, on monthly payments. Inquire of the owner, at "Hinsdale Headquarters," 504 State-st. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS—A large amount of the very choicest property on South Park Boulevard, Oakwood, Vincennes, Wabash, Michigan, Prairie and Calumet-avs. To those seeking profitable investments south of the city, I can offer inducements of the first order, and would respectfully invite such to call at my office. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 415 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—NORTH EVANSTON GROVE lots, near depot; no money wanted. Money advanced for buildings. C. L. JENKS, 36 Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—AT HINSDALE—A FIRST-CLASS house, barn, and two acres of land, improved. Inquire of NOBLE & LITTLE, 112 North Canal-st.

FOR SALE—$5,000 WILL BUY HOUSE AND 100 foot lot near Englewood; Rock Island and Ft. Wayne trains stop within three blocks; $3,000 choice piece of land just south of Hyde Park Hotel. J. S. JOHNSTON, with Burling, Adler & Co., Architects, 167 and 169 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—20X130 FRONTING SOUTH PARK and the boulevard. Also 197x181 feet, southwest corner of Woodlawn and Forty-eighth-sts. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—FIVE OR TEN ACRES SOUTH, west corner of Cottage Grove-av. and Sixty-fourth-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—IRVING PARK LOTS, $200 AND upward. Also, choice lots on Fullerton-av., Chicago, for $750. A variety of lots ranging from $100 to $1,200. LARKIN & HALL, 75 Canal-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—TWO ACRES on Junction-av., near station. E. L. CANFIELD, or J. MATTESON, 169 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—LAKE FOREST—I WOULD CALL the attention of those seeking suburban houses to Lake Forest. I have for sale some of the most beautiful of the unoccupied lots; also, two residences. Will be pleased to show the property. E. L. CANFIELD.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—I HAVE STILL A FEW HOUSES of from 6 to 8 rooms in North Evanston; among them a new Gothic just finished, and a Gothic in Glencoe, all on beautiful lots, which I will sell for from $2,000 to $3,500; small payments down, balance in monthly or yearly payments; or I will rent it paid yearly in advance, and give the party renting the privilege of purchase within the year at the advertised price. C. E. BROWNE, Room 13, 34 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—4,800 ACRES OF [illegible] land, in large or small lots, in Michigan, Wisconsin, Missouri, and Arkansas, worth $15 per acre, sold for $4. Must be sold, want an offer; title perfect. Also 80 acres of good farming land in Iowa, at $5 per acre. PHILLIPS & BUFFINTON, 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A BEAUTIFUL improved farm of 200 acres, on Chamber's Island, Green Bay, Wis. This island is in the centre of the bay, and fifty feet above water mark. Highly improved, and will be sold or exchanged at a bargain, or rented on shares. Apply to A. J. & J. W. COOPER, southwest corner Market and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—TWO OF THE MOST [illegible] AND desirable fruit farms in Southern [illegible] first-class Cobden Station, Ill. C. R. R. crops this season will, from present indications, price asked. Will be sold pay at least [illegible] for good city property. For further [illegible] inquire of T. D. RANDALL, 261 Michigan-av., Lake front.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—TWO FLOORS IN BLOCK, CORNER Madison and Halsted-sts. A 1 location. Also good basements in same block. D. COLE & SON, House Agents, 182 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—A GOOD STORE, 279 WEST MADIson-st., $125 per month. Apply to GILES BROS. & CO., corner Sangamon and Madison-sts.

TO RENT—OFFICES AND STORES IN EXchange Building, corner Clark and Washington-sts. Also double store, 237 Jackson-st.

TO RENT—OFFICE RECENTLY OCCUPIED by the Underwriters' Agency. Also other offices and large basement at No. 60 South Canal-st. Inquire at No. 60 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT, 593 STATE-st. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT—A BRICK STORE NO. 73 CANALport-av., 25x80. Apply at the building.

TO RENT—THE SECOND STORY, 25X100, well lighted; with power if wanted, at 73 West Washington-st. Inquire at 10 South Jefferson-st., for six days.

TO RENT—A NEW AND WELL FINISHED brick store, No. 12 State-st., between South Water and Lake-sts., 4 stories and basement. Apply to SAMUEL GEHR, 512 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FINE STORE IN AVENUE HOUSE Block, Twenty-second-st.; also, basement; splendid location. Rent moderate. WM. M. BAKER, 389 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A NEW STORE AND THREE NICE rooms up stairs; store is 20x20 feet. 855 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT—FOUR-STORY AND BASEMENT brick building, No. 48 South Water-st., near Wabash-av.; size 25x100; suitable for any wholesale business. WM. HANSBROUGH, 131 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—2 FRONT OFFICES ON WEST Madison-st., in Thompson's Block; suitable for any light business. By WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—BASEMENT ON WEST MADISON-st., 25x70; light and airy; suitable for any light business. By WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—A GOOD STABLE AT 362 WABASH-av.

TO RENT—ELEGANT PARLORS, FURNISHED or unfurnished, suitable for physician or dentist. 614 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—DESK-ROOM IN ROOM NO. 1 Welch's Building, 63 and 65 South Canal-st. Apply on premises, to KERR, DAVISON & WELCH, 63 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—BRICK STORE 71 WEST WASHington-st., with room above 71x20, with steam elevator. Inquire of F. W. KRAUSE, basement, 73 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—TWO NICELY FURNISHED rooms. Call at 18 North Ann-st., between Randolph and Lake.

TO RENT—4 ROOMS OF SECOND STORY AND all of third story and basement of 651 Wabash-av.; rooms are convenient for offices, or for gentlemen and ladies; Wright's restaurant next door. Apply to R. FOWLER, 278 South Water-st.

TO RENT—WAGONMAKER'S SHOP, AT TURner Junction. Also a house convenient; good local custom; all or either of which can be had cheap; located 30 miles west of Chicago, on Galena Railroad. See WM. TAYLOR, Turner, Ill.

TO RENT—AN UPPER FLOOR, WELL LOcated for business; also a good office and desk room. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 23 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND DWELLING, TOgether or separate, and saloon fixtures for sale. Inquire at 13 East Harrison-st.

TO RENT—OWING TO BUSINESS CHANGES, offices and rooms, furnished or unfurnished, will be rented very low for the summer, in the elegant house No. 354 Wabash-av. Apply to BAIRD & BRADLEY, on the premises.

TO RENT—A DINING ROOM FRONT FOR cigars, soda water, fruits, ice cream and bar, where $1,000 a month can be made. 21 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—SEVERAL FINE BRICK STORES on State-st., above Fourteenth. Also third and fourth floors over 136 State-st., with steam elevator; fine entrance. LARKIN & HALL, 75 Canal-st., Room 4.

TO RENT—HALF OF SPLENDID OFFICE, furnished. Best chance to advertise in Chicago. Call early. 75 Canal-st., corner Madison, Room 4.

TO RENT—FINEST BANKING OFFICE IN the city, built expressly for banking purposes, with two vaults, private office, &c. Also large basement, high and dry, having fine vault, &c. Apply to WM. HANSBROUGH, 131 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED FRONT parlor, with hot and cold water, bathroom, with every convenience, at 330 West Washington-st., references required.

TO RENT—2 BARNS; WILL ACCOMMODATE 6 horses each, on Washington-st., east of Halsted. T. B. BOYD, 187 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES ON Clark-st. and Madison-st., near LaSalle, with or without vaults. WM. HANSBROUGH, 131 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FOR ONE OR TWO years, a two-story and basement brick house of 10 rooms, in good order, modern improvements, on Michigan-av., north of Sixteenth-st. FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—BY J. L. DAVIS, 376 STATE-ST., 2-story and basement brick house No. 13 Ellis Park, all modern improvements except gas. Also offices in building 376 State-st.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—TWO-STORY frame dwelling, No. 1283 Indiana-av.; all modern conveniences; will be leased to a responsible tenant at $75 per month; can be purchased for $7,500 on easy terms. Inquire of CLARKE, LAYTON & CO., 376 State-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF 12 ROOMS ON WABASH-av., north of Sixteenth-st.; all modern improvements and in fine order; good barn. Apply to W. A. JENKINS, Clifton House, corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF 11 ROOMS NO. 119 Throop-st.; also stable to rent. Inquire of J. D. MACLEOD, 130 Throop-st.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 15 TO OCTOBER 1, TO a private family without children, a nicely furnished house on South Park-av., near Thirty-first-st.; all modern improvements. FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—YEARLY RENT PAID IN ADVANCE will secure a house of from 6 to 8 rooms in North Evanston or a Gothic house in Glencoe, with the privilege of buying within the year at the present advertised prices. C. E. BROWNE, Room 13, 34 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY FRAME AND BRICK basement house, No. 743 Michigan-av., near Twenty-first-st., 11 rooms, with all modern improvements, furnace, gas fixtures, &c. Also a good two-story barn. WM. HANSBROUGH, 131 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED HOUSE for the summer; modern improvements; rent $125 per month. Apply at 1265 Prairie-av.

TO RENT—WILL GIVE THE RENT OF A 10-room house for myself and wife's board. House one block from street cars. Apply at No. 679 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS AT 636 WASHington-av., south-west corner of North Wood-st.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF 4 ROOMS, GAS, water, and water closet; light and airy; suitable for housekeeping. BY WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—TWO FRONT SUITES OF UNFURnished rooms at 25 Twenty-fifth-st.; very desirable. First-class references required.

TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED ALCOVE rooms, suitable for four gentlemen; first-class board near by. Apply at 178 Twenty-third-st.

TO RENT—IN MILWAUKEE, SUITE OF front rooms; also, large back room, furnished. Location central and very desirable. Apply at No. 177 Twenty-second-st., Chicago.

TO RENT—OPPOSITE LINCOLN PARK THE lower part of dwelling-house No. 714 Larrabee-st.; in good order, good location, and low rent to good tenant. Inquire at Bank, 134 West Twelfth-st., before 3 p. m.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED rooms, in Cottage house 566 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS AT 173 WEST Adams-st.

TO RENT—LARGE WELL-FURNISHED rooms suitable for lady and gentleman or gentlemen, with or without board, at 153 South Green-st.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS for gentlemen, at 251 West Monroe-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A NEW STOCK OF SALEABLE MERCHANdise of $15,000 to $18,000, and a well-established good paying business will be sold reasonably or exchanged for unincumbered property, on account of family difficulties. Address COL. JOHN A. ELLISON, 148 Michigan-av.

AN OLD ESTABLISHED AND FIRST-CLASS grocery business for sale, with full stock, fixtures, teams, and long lease. Inquire at 82 West Lake-st.

A PERSON WITH $200 OR $300 TO BUY HALF interest in a well-established ladies' furnishing and dressmaking store. Cheap rent. Address K 23, Tribune office.

A PLANING MILL ON TWENTY-SECOND-ST. for sale, doing a good business, or will take a partner with $10,000 to $15,000. Address T 60, Tribune office.

A RESTAURANT FOR SALE—CHEAP—GOOD location, cheap rent, doing good business. 47 Hubbard-court, between State-st. and Wabash-av.

A PORK HOUSE IN HANNIBAL, MO., WITH modern facilities for slaughtering and packing 700 hogs per day, for sale, on accommodating terms, or exchange for Chicago property. Address A. J. STILLWELL, owner, at Hannibal, Mo.

A FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS FOR SALE; NONE better; dry goods and groceries; doing a heavy trade; best location in the city of Elgin, Ill. Address M. & J. McNEIL, Elgin, Ill.

A BARGAIN—DRUG STOCK AND FIXTURES for sale. Trade established in town of 7,000 on Michigan Central Railroad. Satisfactory reasons. Address K 69, Tribune office.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE, NEAR CHICAGO; cash trade; small stock; good location. For particulars address Box 158, Leland, Ill.

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP FOR SALE; doing a good business. Address the proprietor, P. WEBER, Kankakee, Ill.

STOCK, FIXTURES, AND LEASE OF A CONfectionery and ice cream saloon for sale. 220 West Lake-st.

THE NATIONAL HOTEL, WASHINGTON City—for sale or rent. Possession given 1st September, 1872. Address C. A. JAMES, Treasurer National Hotel Company, Washington City, D. C.

THE WHOLE OR HALF-INTEREST FOR SALE in a brickyard on the South Branch; machinery all new and in good order; rare chance. Address U 73, Tribune office.

WE WILL SELL PART OR WHOLE OF OUR furniture manufactory, now in operation and doing good business, and will take part pay in trade, if taken immediately. Address F 46, Tribune office.

$350 WILL BUY THE ENTIRE FIXTURES of a ladies' furnishing, dress-making, and pattern emporium, now doing a good business. Reason for selling—leaving the city. Household furniture also for sale, if desired. Rent, $27 per month. Address N 22, Tribune office.

$400 WILL BUY A HALF INTEREST IN a genteel business that will pay that amount per month. 116 East Washington-st., Room 33.

$500 BUYS HALF INTEREST IN $1,000 stock, with business clearing $500 month; no bonus asked. 38 West Washington-st.

REAL ESTATE—WANTED.

WANTED—[illegible] OUTSIDE OF THE FIRE limits; also, acre property. JOHN S. HAIR, Bryan Block corner of LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

WANTED—HOUSE, WITH 50 FEET OF ground, in the South Division, in a desirable locality; price not to exceed $25,000. Also, house on Michigan-av., north of Thirtieth-st., in price from $12,000 to $18,000. Also, 5, 10, or 20 acres on Michigan, Indiana, or South Park avs., or fronting Park. Also, 200 or 300 feet on Michigan-av., north of Fifty-fifth-st., for which we have a cash customer. FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash-av.

WANTED—HOUSES—WE HAVE CUSTOMERS for about 50 cottages on leased grounds, ranging from 2 to 10 years. Must be sold cheap, and possession given immediately. D. COLE & SON, Real Estate dealers, 182 West Madison-st.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

P. S. CONDON, BUILDER AND CONTRACTOR of brick and stone work, Room 1, 34 South Canal-st., Chicago. References—Hon. C. B. Farwell; E. S. Chesbrough, City Engineer; P. W. Gates, Esq.; Jos. A. Locke, Ass't Engr Bd Pub Works; A. B. Sherman, Esq.; Wm. Bryson, Civil Engineer.

PORTLAND CEMENT FOR SALE, AT 182 ADams-st. J. D. DECREET.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—DRUG CLERK, [illegible]—IN GERman and English pharmacy. Apply to C. H. CRANE, Aurora, Ill., at his drug store.

WANTED—A JOBBING HOUSE WISHES TO engage a competent bookkeeper and correspondent. Address in own handwriting, giving reference, qualifications, experience, age and salary wanted. R. M. & CO., care Carrier No. 1.

WANTED—A BOOKKEEPER. ADDRESS, stating experience, references, and salary expected, J 82, Branch office, Wabash-av.

Trades.

WANTED—GOOD CABINET MAKERS. Steady employment given at 57 West Washington-st. A. H. ANDREWS & CO.

WANTED—TWO GOOD UPHOLSTERERS. Work all year round. 425 State-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS TUNER AND REGulator of pianos and cabinet organs; permanent situation for the right man. Apply at 700 West Washington-st., any evening of the week. L. T. SAFFORD.

WANTED—100 CARPENTERS; FETCH YOUR tools along with you. Apply to JOHN B. HEWSON at the new City Hall, or at shop, 80 East Van Buren-st.

WANTED—THREE CARRIAGE PAINTERS, stripers and finishers. We will give a steady job the year round to good men. G. W. OGDEN & CO., Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CAKE BAKER. Apply at 671 West Lake-st.

WANTED—MACHINISTS TO RUN THE SINGer and Wheeler & Wilson machines, at 37 East Polk-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BARBER. STEADY work and good wages at 67 East Kinzie-st.

WANTED—10 TAILORS AT 580 STATE-ST. GOOD ones only need apply.

Coachmen.

WANTED—A STEADY, RELIABLE SINGLE man who perfectly understands taking care of horses and carriages and is a careful driver; one who is willing to make himself generally useful about the house and garden; references required; good wages and steady employment. Address D C, Tribune Branch office, South Side, with names of references.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—MEN AND BOYS FOR LABOR AT 341 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—LABORERS ON THE CHICAGO & Milwaukee Railroad, near the city; good wages, Company work, no office charges. Apply at 108 North Desplaines-st., corner of Carroll.

WANTED—1,000 MEN FOR JACKSON, LANSING & Saginaw Railroad; wages $2 and $2.25 per day; station work at 25 cents per yard. 500 men for Michigan Central Railroad; wages $1.75; plenty of station work, at different prices; 50 woodchoppers for Michigan at $1.25 to $1.50 per cord; 20 for sawmills at $25 per month and board; also work to be had on farms, quarries, city, &c. Free fare to most places. Apply to CHRISTIAN & KING, 161 South Canal-st., opposite Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne Depot.

WANTED—A RELIABLE MAN FOR DELIVERing books. MOSES WARREN, 690 Wabash-av.

WANTED—FIFTY FIRST-CLASS LABORING men immediately, at southwest corner of Madison and Franklin-sts.

WANTED—A GOOD WASHER AND HARness-cleaner, at CROSSMAN & CO.'S Livery, Boarding and Sale Stables, 414, 416 and 418 Randolph-st.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR EMPLOYment to examine our new corn-sheller. Shells 40 bushels per hour. Retails at $1.50, men clearing $100 monthly. KIMBALL & CO., 160 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO LEAVE THIS AFTERNOON—100 more men for the Northwestern Railroad, Sparta, Wisconsin. Tunnel and grading, company work. Free fare and no fees. Bring your baggage to HENRY JOURTH, agent for Ellis & McDonald, 73 West Kinzie and 95 East Harrison-sts.

WANTED—250 MEN FOR THE NORTHWESTern extension between Menominee and Escanaba. Wages $2.00, free fare and no fees. Bring your baggage to HENRY JOURTH, agent for Wolf & Carpenter, 73 West Kinzie and 95 East Harrison-sts.

WANTED—MALE HELP—A MAN TO WORK at the Rienzi House, northeast corner of Randolph and Canal-st. Call this morning.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—GIRL IN SMALL FAMILY TO DO general housework at 532 State-st., in fancy dry goods store.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork, for 6 or 8 weeks. $4 a week will be paid. Reference required. 1059 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO LAUNDRY work, and wait on the table; good wages and a pleasant place. Inquire No. 537 Wabash-av., up stairs. G. A. SPRINGER.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A FIRST CLASS cook, at 371 W. Washington-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN, SWEDE, OR NORwegian girl to do general housework. Apply at 456 West Adams-st.; good wages will be paid to a first-class girl.

WANTED—AT 248 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., a good, efficient girl for cooking and kitchen work.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A GOOD COOK, washer, and ironer; private family; wages $5 a week. 117 South Sangamon-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, MALE OR female, white or colored. Apply at the Madison House, 124 and 126 West Madison-st.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK—AT 324 Tyler-st.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY AT LAKE View, two good girls; one to do second work, the other to do washing and ironing, without cooking. Apply at 753 Wabash-av., to-day, from 11 a. m., to 3 p. m.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—COMPETENT HANDS TO WORK on mantles and dresses; also, an assistant and apprentices. No. 52 Peck-court.

WANTED—A GOOD SHIRTMAKER AT 209 Blue Island-av.

WANTED—SMART, RELIABLE GIRLS TO learn bonnet frame making; steady employment given. D. L. SHEPLIE & CO., 546 Wabash-av.

WANTED—GOOD MACHINE HANDS ON Howe's and Singer's machines. Must understand the business. Good wages. 647 South Canal-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A WET NURSE. APPLY AT 545 Michigan-av., between 1 and 6 p. m.

WANTED—LADIES IN CITY AND EVERY town, for the Golden Casket; $10 to $20 a week easily made on small capital. A. RAY, 230 West Randolph-st., Chicago. Call Tuesday morning.

WANTED—50 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR Green Bay; free fare, go to-day; wages $2 per day. Also, hands for saw-mills, farms, and levees. 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—50 RAILROAD LABORERS, TO leave this day; fare advanced to the men, no charges in the office. Apply at No. 6 West Lake-st., Room 1, over Chester's Lamp Store, near Lake-st.

WANTED—A WET NURSE—APPLY TO DR. ADAMS ALLEN, 503 Michigan-av., from 8 to 9 a. m.

WANTED—AT WHELAN'S LAUNDRY, TWO first-class shirt ironers; wages $9.00 per week. No. 1010 State-st., corner Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—LAUNDRY GIRLS AT 549 WABASH-av.; wages no object to experienced hands.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AUCTION—CORNER DESPLAINES AND Twelfth-sts., Tuesdays and Fridays, at 10 o'clock. Horses, wagons, and harness. JAMES BRENNAN & CO.

BROOKMAN & SKINNER, 180 TWENTY-SECond-st., have for sale a heavy horse, wagon and harness, second hand; 1 two-seated Beach wagon; 2 American phaetons; top and open buggies, and the best three-spring patent-wheel business wagons in the city, at prices that defy competition, for first class work.

FOR SALE—A FINE LARGE BLOODED MARE, 6 years old; weight, 1,150 lbs.; dapple bay; at 612 Fulton-st. S. BURNETT.

FOR SALE—A LARGE STOCK AND GREAT variety of every description of light carriages, for pleasure or business purposes, including light four-passenger phaetons, cabriolets, and rockaways, Kellogg's pony phaetons, top or open, panel or basket work, and Kimball jump seats. Also, a great variety of top and open buggies for business wagons. Also, a good line, new in stock, of our fine, light seven-eighth and three-quarter top road wagons and track sulkies. PENNOYER, SHAW & CO., Manufacturers and dealers in fine carriages, 825 Wabash-av., corner of Congress-st.

FOR SALE—AT 990 INDIANA-AV., A GOOD phaeton buggy, suitable for one or two horses. Would exchange for a lot.

FLETCHER, LAZEAR & CHENEY, 148 MICHIgan-av., have on hand and are daily receiving large quantities of all styles of light buggies, for sale at dead low prices. Work made to order and warranted.

FOR SALE—A CAR-LOAD OF HORSES. Must be sold Monday. Come and get them at your own prices. 85 West Jackson-st.

FINANCIAL.

COMMERCIAL AND REAL ESTATE PAPER bought and sold. Loans negotiated. E. L. CANFIELD, 169 East Madison-st.

INSURANCE CLAIMS CASHED AND MONEY to loan on real estate on good collateral security, by J. N. WITHERELL, 268 Wabash-av.

LAUNDER'S LOAN OFFICE, 150 TWENTY-second-st., corner Wabash-av., Room 2. Money to loan on diamonds, watches, &c. Established, 1854.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE—IN SUMS OF $1,000 and upwards, by CHASE & ADAMS, Room 21 Bryan Block, corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON CHICAGO CITY REAL estate, in sums not less than $1,000, at current rates; funds in hand, and can close without delay. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE by WM. ELIOT FURNESS, Attorney, Room 16, No. 138 Monroe-st.

MONEY ON HOUSES, FURNITURE, WAREhouse receipts, commercial paper, insurance claims, chattels and collaterals. A. A. ALEXANDER, 75 Canal, corner Madison. Room 6.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON REAL ESTATE, IN and near Chicago. F. C. TAYLOR, 475 Wabash-av.

MONEY TO LOAN, ON 2 TO 5 YEARS' TIME, at 9 per cent. on Chicago Real Estate. WRIGHT & TYRRELL, 190 West Washington-st.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON CITY PROPERTY, IN sums of $10,000 and upwards. SHELDON & WATERMAN, Room 20, Nixon's Building, Northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

$5,000 $4,000, AND $3,000 TO LOAN ON real estate in Chicago or Cook County. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 381 Wabash-av.

PRINTING MATERIAL.

ON HAND—GORDON, DEGENER, EXCELsior, Universal, and Globe presses; wood and metal type; Sanborn's printers' and binders' machinery, 2 second-hand ruling machines, etc., etc. Complete outfits for printers and binders furnished on short notice at the lowest prices. ROBERT FERGUS & SONS, 40 South Canal-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—WHEELER & WILSON and Weed's sewing machines. Must be sold. JAS. B. STOREY, Private Banker, 20 South Clinton-st.

SEWING MACHINE—AN ELIAS HOWE family sewing machine, nearly new, to exchange for board, near Union Park. Address D 32, Tribune office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—IN DRIVING FROM NORTH UNION-ST. to East Twenty-second-st., a package of papers secured by rubber bands. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving them at 989 Wabash-av.

LOST—ON SUNDAY, FROM 262 WEST MADIson-st., a black and tan pup 4 months old, cars cut. Anyone returning him will be suitably rewarded.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—FOR 4 YEARS—SEVERAL FINE lots on West Madison-st. and Southwestern-av. A rare chance is offered to improve a house on to a first-class street. Apply at 567 West Madison-st.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, 40X125 feet on Michigan-av., between Monroe and Adams-sts.; also, 99 feet on West Washington-st., between Jefferson and Desplaines. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—TO WOOL AND FUR hat manufacturers—by a hat block and flange-maker. Address, for 3 days, Y 56, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT man in all the branches of building; for competency, integrity and character the oldest and most worthy citizens referred to. Address F 14, Tribune office.

Coachmen.

SITUATION WANTED—A SWEDE THAT thoroughly understands the business of driving, as coachman in a private family. Satisfaction given or no pay required. Address M 47, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN & WIFE, AS coachman and cook. Good wages. Best of reference. Address Tribune K 15, Branch office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FOREMAN OR timekeeper, by an Eastern man; has had 10 years experience on streets, railroads, etc.; not afraid of work; go anywhere. Address L 20, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STEADY MAN, in a wholesale house. Can take care of horses, &c. Good penman. Address JAMES HARDMAN, 113 South Jefferson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIenced barkeeper. Can give good references. No objections to country. Address U 23, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN as bookkeeper, timekeeper, collector, or any position to make a living; willing to commence on small salary. Address W 79, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK OR SECOND girl in a quiet family by a good girl, willing and obliging; best city references. Address M R, 287 State-st., up stairs.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERman lady, in a private family, as seamstress or to do light housework and sew. Apply 857 West Lake-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

14 ABERDEEN-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS with board, for family, or single gentlemen. Day boarders accommodated.

71 WEST ADAMS-ST., WITHIN 2 BLOCKS of Sherman House—Transient, $2 per day; day board, $5 per week. Also furnished front parlor, first floor, for gentleman and wife or gentlemen.

76 HONORE-ST.—2 LARGE FRONT ROOMS, with board, in a private family; rooms furnished or unfurnished.

98 SOUTH GREEN-ST.—BOARDERS CAN BE accommodated with first-class day board.

132 SOUTH LINCOLN-ST.—TWO FRONT rooms and one side room to rent, with board in a private family; piano in house; croquet grounds; stable room, if desired.

135 TWENTY-NINTH-ST.—NEAR PRAIRIE-av., board and lodging; Eastern family, home comforts, embracing good accommodation and economy.

170 WEST ADAMS-ST.—NEWLY FURNISHed rooms, with board, for gentlemen and wives, or single gentlemen; references required. Day boarders wanted.

194 BURNSIDE-ST., ONE BLOCK WEST OF State-st., between Eighteenth and Nineteenth-sts.—A few gentlemen can be accommodated with good board and pleasant, comfortable rooms.

248 CALUMET-AV.—PERMANENT AND prompt parties can find first-class table, with fine rooms, en suite or single, furnished or unfurnished, every way desirable, near cars, at very reasonable rates.

313 WEST RANDOLPH-ST. A GENTLEMAN and wife, or single gentlemen can be accommodated with furnished or unfurnished rooms, with first-class board. A few table boarders accommodated. References required.

328 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—AN ELEgant front parlor, furnished or unfurnished, with first-class board, to a gentleman and wife; also a hall bed room on second floor, and three day boarders can be accommodated. References exchanged.

532 WEST MADISON-ST.—UNFURNISHED rooms with board, for gentlemen, or gentlemen with their wives; also furnished rooms with board, for a few gentlemen.

694 WABASH-AV.—IN NEW MARBLE front, an elegant alcove room; also handsomely furnished front room, with board; references required.

833 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS with board. [illegible]

1200 PRAIRIE-AV.—ROOMS TO RENT, with board; stages pass the door.

ABERDEEN HOUSE—[illegible] permanent parties. Style of house, marble front, central to business, near Jefferson and Union Parks. [illegible] very pleasant, unsurpassed in the city. [illegible] at this house the comforts of a home and conveniences of a first-class hotel. [illegible] can now be [illegible] Best of references required and given. A. H. TODD.

BOARDING—FOR TWO GENTLEMEN IN PRIvate family near Union Park. Address Q 73, Tribune office.

UNFURNISHED BACK PARLOR ON FIRST floor, with [illegible] closet, for gentleman and wife; Michigan-av., south of Twenty-second-st.; private family. Address S 83, Tribune office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—FOR SELF, WIFE, AND NURSE GIRL in the vicinity of Fairview station, Groveland or Woodland Park. Address M 71, Tribune office. [illegible] if desired.

BOARD—JUNE 1, WITH A SUITE OF ROOMS, with board, for a young married couple. Private family preferred. [illegible] terms. J. W. [illegible]

BOARD—FIRST-CLASS ROOM WITH OR WITHout board, for gentleman and wife, in the vicinity of Douglas-place. Address G. A. B., 209 Douglas-place.

MACHINERY.

AMES ENGINES, PORTABLE 1 TO 40 HORSE power [illegible] COLLINS EATON, 70 South Canal-st.

ALBANY-ST. IRON WORKS, OF NEW YORK, manufacture all kinds of engines [illegible] G. S. DUBOIS, Agent, 84 Central Block, Market-st.

BLANDY'S STATIONARY AND PORTABLE engines, circular saw mills, boilers, [illegible] machines [illegible] Canal-st. F. W. NORTHROP, Agent.

C. & G. COOPER & CO., OFFICE 10 AND 12 West Randolph-st. Manufacture Stationary and Portable engines [illegible] and Flouring Mill Machinery. Send for Illustrated Circular.

DELAMATER IRON WORKS, OF NEW YORK, manufacture engines, boilers and hoisting machinery [illegible] G. S. DUBOIS, Agent, 84 Central Block, Market-st.

SECOND-HAND TWO-FLUE BOILER, [illegible] feet long [illegible] for sale cheap. [illegible]

WANTED—ONE QUARTER MEDIUM PRESS. Address, for three or four days, stating time used, terms, etc., A 84, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—ONE FURNISHED front room, with alcove, or two smaller rooms connected, [illegible] board, for a gentleman and wife, in vicinity of Twenty-second-st., South Side [illegible] Address [illegible] YORK, Tribune Branch office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE OF SIX or seven rooms for a family of three. Terms must be reasonable. [illegible] FEARKY & SONS, [illegible] Michigan-av., corner Harrison-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON WEST SIDE, BY A responsible, prompt-paying, permanent tenant, a nice, comfortable house [illegible] bath room, water-closet, gas, &c. [illegible] Address at once, with price, F 62, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOM 25X100 FEET, OR its equivalent, with power, in vicinity of Canal and Van Buren-sts. [illegible] power, ROOM [illegible] Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A STABLE, BETWEEN Twenty-third and Twenty-fifth-sts., east of Wabash-av. Address Q 71, Tribune office.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WANTED TO INVEST $10,000 to $15,000, as active partner in some safe and lucrative business that will bear thorough investigation. References given and required. Address, with real name, N 80, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—AN ACTIVE MAN OF good business habits and some capital; having other business, would [illegible] situated, to go in and push a lively cash trade. Satisfactory references required. [illegible] with real name [illegible]

PARTNER WANTED—HAVING A FEW HUNdred dollars I wish to invest in a plumbing and gas-fitting shop, where I could act as bookkeeper [illegible] J N, 55 East Indiana-st.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A LARGE, FIRST-class hotel. Daily profits over $150 per day. Party must take [illegible] of present proprietor. Address P 71, Tribune Branch office.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—$75 A DAY CAN BE MADE on small capital [illegible] MERRILL & CO., 209 West Randolph-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR COMBINATION blind fastener [illegible] sunlight apparatus. STANLEY DAY, 70 Madison-st., corner State, office 27.

AGENTS WANTED—LOCAL OR TRAVELLING, at every railway station [illegible] ENTERPRISE MANUFACTURING CO., 113 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—SAFE, 4X3 FEET, FIRE AND BURglar proof [illegible] Inquire of AZARIEL GAGE, 23 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—A SMALL RANGE, IN GOOD REpair, but not large enough for the present owner. Call at 574 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—A GOOD SAFE, CHEAP. APPLY at 108 West Randolph-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—$900—COTTAGE OF 5 ROOMS TO be moved. [illegible] T. B. BOYD, 187 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSES—WE HAVE SEVERAL stores and houses for sale to be moved this week. Will [illegible] SON, Real Estate Dealers, 182 West Madison-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED—FEE AFTER decree [illegible]

MATRIMONIAL AGENCY OF CHICAGO AND Western States [illegible] Drawer 521.

PARTIES IN WANT OF A GOOD LEGITIMATE business [illegible] Carriage [illegible] in the West [illegible] Rights [illegible] into the market.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS FOR SALE CHEAP [illegible] GOOLD & SON, [illegible] Cottage Grove [illegible]

$50 WILL BUY A NICHOLSON [illegible]

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—IF ROBERTA FAXMAN, WIFE of Alex. [illegible] both late of Quebec [illegible] six or eight years [illegible] brother, SAMUEL FAXMAN [illegible]

PARIS.

An Alleged Prussian Demand—The Army-Organization Question.

Biography of President Thiers—The Medical Students—New Railroads.

French Allegations as to the Conduct of Prussia in Alsace and Lorraine.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, April 23.

ALLEGED PRUSSIAN DEMAND.

There was this week, and to some extent still is, a panic on the Bourse, and a consequent general anxiety. This was due to reports which are in circulation relative to a threatening note said to have been addressed to France by Prussia, to request the former to stop its military preparations at once. This story was officially contradicted by the Berlin Government. But we are too much accustomed to such denials to put implicit faith in them, after the era of constant lying which we went through under the Empire, and which is the very essence of European statesmanship. Each one says that there is no smoke without fire; that Prussia cannot see its old enemy revive, and reconstruct its army, without at least watchful jealousy; that there are many inciting causes of hatred between the two nations; and that we are not ready for a great war. Fortunately, we still owe them 3,000,000,000 francs, and the interest of every creditor is to let his debtor quietly pay what he owes. Therefore, it is most likely that the official contradiction is true.

ARMY ORGANIZATION.

The serious home questions, though less threatening, are more real. The National Assembly reassembled to-day, and one of the first laws to be considered is the one in relation to the army. But there is a profound disagreement between the majority of the Assembly and Mr. Thiers on the question of army organization. The latter wants to preserve the present force as it is, with a strength of about 500,000 men. The Assembly, and with it the mass of the people, want military service obligatory on all; that is, two or three hundred thousand regulars, and seven or eight hundred thousand drilled militia, living at home, and taking up arms only in case of war.

Of these two opinions, which is good? I admit that it would be hard for me to be absolutely certain. It is true that compulsory service is anyhow necessary. But troops always in the service, living together, having the same barracks, always under arms, constantly drilling, always uniformed, constitute a force very different from troops suddenly collected. It seems to me most likely that they will hit upon a kind of compromise system, with a pretty numerous standing army, and with battalions of mobiles, similar to those organized by the Empire, but which it did not call together, since it was afraid of them.

However that may be, since the disagreement is radical between the Assembly and Mr. Thiers, on this important subject; since the Right has long been irritated against him, and would gladly overturn him if it dared, and if it had any one to put in his place; since the Right has a majority in the Assembly; and since an angry movement of our irascible President, or of the no less irascible Right, would precipitate matters, each one fears a conflict. This very fear, which is felt by all reflecting minds, has its good side, because it inspires the two elements with mutual suspicion, and calms them in advance,—for they know their tendencies, and the necessity of restraining them.

BIOGRAPHY OF MR. THIERS.

The receptions given by Mr. Thiers at the Palais of the Elysee were intended, among other things, to celebrate the anniversary of his birth. He was 75 years old on the 16th of last April. In some of my preceding letters I have given some sketches of Mr. Thiers; I now summarize his biography:

The President was born at Marseilles on the 16th of April, 1797, his father, who was a dealer in cloths, having been ruined by the Revolution. From 1806 to 1814 he studied at the Seminary in that city, thanks to the aid of the Chenier family, relatives of his mother. From 1815 to 1820 he studied law at Aix, and went to Paris in 1821. Between 1822 and 1829 he wrote, successively, articles for the *Constitutionnel*, an opposition paper, then very successful; a volume of art-criticisms called "The Exhibition of 1822;" "Historical Tablets," written jointly with Jouffroy, Mignet, and Remusat; and his "History of the Revolution."

After the revolution of 1830 he became Counsellor of State, and Secretary General of the Department of Finances, under the celebrated Baron Louis, of whom Mr. Thiers always speaks as his teacher in financial matters. In 1831, he defended the hereditary Peership, in the Chamber of Peers; and, in 1832, having become Minister of the Interior, he caused the arrest of the Duchess de Berry, during her famous insurrection in *La Vendee*. From 1832 to 1834, having left the Interior Department, he took charge of that of Commerce and Public Works; returning to the former in 1834, and marching personally against the barricades and rioters who appeared in Paris at that time. In 1836, he resigned; but, a month later, he was President of the Council of Ministers and in charge of the Foreign Affairs Office, where he was succeeded by Count Molé in August, 1836. In 1837, he made a trip to Italy, where he created quite a sensation as a liberal patron of art and a liberal Minister. In 1840, as a result of the famous Thiers-Guizot coalition, he became Minister of Foreign Affairs and President of the Council, and caused the construction of the fortifications of Paris. At the close of the year, he resigned, and travelled in Italy, Spain, Germany, and England, until 1845. In 1848, he was Minister for one day, on the eve of the Revolution; and, at the close of the year, was elected to the Constitutional Assembly by four Departments. At the *coup d'etat* of 1851, he was arrested, and sent to the frontier. In 1852, he returned to France. In 1863, he was elected by Paris to the *Corps Legislatif*, and was re-elected in 1869. He was chosen a member of the French Academy in 1833, in the place of Andrieux. In 1847, he published his History of the Consulship and the Empire, which he finished during the reign of Napoleon the Third. His life from 1870 till now is well known.

THE MEDICAL STUDENTS.

The little disturbance of the medical students, the significance of which was greatly exaggerated, is entirely over for the moment. Professor Bilbeau has resumed peaceable possession of his lecture-room; the students go there as they used to; and this matter, about which the papers have made such ridiculous reports, is buried.

NEW RAILROADS.

The Councils-General have all closed their April session, or will do so to-day. Besides attending to the minor departmental affairs of which they have had more than ever to deal with, owing to the decentralizing course which is now very wisely pursued, they have given permissions for the construction of many local railroads. This is a new path on which the country is now entering; and, if it does not offer great profits to the various stockholders in these roads, it does to the sections through which they pass. These local grants have greatly irritated the five large railroad companies, which, until now, have had an almost exclusive monopoly of this kind of business in France. They have also given an impulse to railroad enterprises which seem likely to exceed rational bounds, as far as the interest of the stockholders is concerned, so that they are trying to organize new trunk lines, among them a direct one from Marseilles to Calais, direct through France.

At the sight of this invasion of new roads, which threatens their monopoly, the five great companies have formed a Syndicate, with De Rothschild at the head, and are preparing to face the storm. Rich, powerful, able, pliant when necessary, they may triumph, though I hope they will not. But, at all events, it will stimulate them, and dispel the morbid apathy which has governed them, to the great injury of the public. At some points, they are themselves offering to make the little local roads asked of them, which they formerly made only in spite of themselves, when their means of resistance were exhausted, and the Government drove them to it. You, who possess commercial and industrial freedom, cannot understand this control of a few great companies, and the consequences of it, stopping, as it does, all improvements, and by no means compensated for by the slight advantages resulting from it.

THE PRUSSIANS IN ALSACE.

Our enemies, the Prussians, are not winning love in the conquered lands of Alsace and Lorraine. I avoid as much as possible speaking of their actions in my letter, because, naturally and unconsciously even, our national hatred might carry me beyond just bounds and the truth. We have certainly often abused our power, but not to that degree, toward conquered people, and especially in such a way. In Algeria even, when confronted with Mussulman fanaticism and Berber ferocity, we never abused our power to force the Arabs and Kabyles to expatriate themselves, or to make themselves French against their will. Now, by a Jesuitical interpretation of the Treaty of Frankfort, the unhappy inhabitants of Alsace and Lorraine are driven to that sad alternative. Therefore, real estate has fallen from 35 to 40 per cent., and emigrations are increasing every day.

In the beginning, the day after the disasters which cost us these two provinces, the inhabitants of Alsace and Lorraine hoped to be able to preserve their French nationality without removing, by virtue of the Treaty of Frankfort, which guaranteed them this privilege. It is true that even then they would have lived among their enemies, subject to their laws and under their yoke; but, at least, they would not have been forced to perform military service,—that is, to run the risk of bearing arms against their country. Therefore, all who could were registered as French. The Prussian Government hindered this as much as it could, still, many hoped to avoid this sad alternative of losing their property or their nationality. To-day they are informed that they may be expelled at any moment, if they persist in remaining French; and then, by all methods,—threats open or underhand, vexatious means, insinuations, bribes, etc.,—they are forced to leave, or to renounce their nationality.

Many prefer to leave home, and France and Algeria are furrowed by long bands of these unfortunates, whom Prussia has driven to flight. They sell, at half their value, their goods, houses, and furniture, and go to seek their fortunes with us, with you, or in Africa. That which seems to irritate them the most is the arrogance of the Prussian squires, who, on account of their nobility, lay claim to all kinds of rights over the conquered, and treat them as belonging to an inferior race. Now, this anti-equality disposition of Prussia, which openly claims the mediaeval feudal rights, and hoists the flag of that system, disgusts beyond all else the inhabitants of the annexed provinces, who, while they lived with us, enjoyed a beneficent equality.

GERMAN COMMERCE.

The Prussian Government is helping the German sea-ports in every feasible way. The Prussian flag, once rarely seen in the Mediterranean, is now seen there in fleets. So now, at Cette, the principal point of shipment for our Southern wine, there are sixty-seven Prussian vessels loading with salt for Russia, where there is now a scarcity of it. In the Baltic, and in the Straits of Dover even, the Prussian marine and German vessels swarm. On this point, the ability of Von Bismarck's Government cannot be too highly praised for having, in so short a time, developed German commerce to such a degree. What will England, Russia, and you yourselves think when their maritime commerce extends over all Europe? Our part, being conquered, is to be silent and wait, which we are doing.

EMILE CARREY.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

Mrs. Sam. Jones Addresses a Paper to the Savoy Farmers' Club, on the Subject of the Vegetable and Flower Garden and the Lawn—Gardening in Summer—Value of the Earth-Closet—Branching Corn, and How It Is Produced—A Step in Advance.

From Our Agricultural Correspondent.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., May 11.

THE GARDEN.

At the Semi-Monthly Meeting of the Savoy Farmers' Club, when the order was reached for communications, the Secretary read the following paper:

MR. PRESIDENT: The deep interest that we women have in the vegetable and flower garden, and the lawn,—that place so dear to childhood,—is my only apology for addressing you this paper.

Without the vegetable garden, we could not make fair cookery, nor can good health and vigor of constitution be maintained at so cheap a rate as when we can add these to the daily meal. Then the flowers, so bright, so beautiful, so full of lessons of love,—what could we do without them? Why, we would only repeat history,—that unfortunate history of the human family that led to the great Noachian deluge. You are aware that, when man was driven forth into the outer world, it was amid thorns and thistles that he was to obtain his bread; no beautiful flowers, no crisp, rich vegetables, no lawn studded with stately trees and threaded with beautiful walks. None of these to love, or to keep his thoughts directed in the great path of duty. Had our race been supplied with these indispensables to good morals and to good living, I imagine there would have been no occasion for the Flood. You may think this a little theological, but it is a great historic fact, while theology is but a vague theory in regard to things unseen. Why, sir, I have great confidence in the Darwinian theory as regards the development of both flowers and vegetables. The history of the dahlia, the tulip, and the potato are sufficient to prove this position. The first, a single, inconspicuous flower, that modern floriculture has developed into a most superb double flower, with all the prismatic colors except blue. Then the potato, a small mountain plant of no particular apparent merit in its native home, has, under the hands of the modern gardener, become of the first importance to the civilized world, and alike relished by him of high and him of low degree. The originals of these might have grown and flourished in some remote corner of "The Garden," and when the great Flood came, that was to give back to mankind the wealth of Paradise, these were swept out by the surging floods that passed through its once stately aisles, as the Ark floated proudly past, on its long journey from the great prairies to its final resting place on Ararat. Who dare stand up and say this is not a progressive age? Who dare say that we have attained the maximum of giant beets, of monstrous pumpkins, and of delicious potatoes? Echo answers who dare!

Now, what we most need is to bring our husbands up to this level of natural progress, that their individual gardens shall keep pace with the march of the age, in order that the wife may have plenty of vegetables in their season; that she may be able to set forth a meal worthy of her family and of her friends; that she shall have the beautiful flowers to cheer her when she goes out of doors to the lawn to hang up the Monday's wash,—at least this, if not more.

Flowers and vegetables are the insignia of civilization. The Indian, with his corn and beans, took to trinkets, such as beads, and nose and ear-rings; while our modern belles, who know nothing of the culture of flowers, and who could not distinguish a beet from a cabbage, if they saw them in the garden, have similar tastes and inclinations. Adam and Eve did not take to dress until after their financial prospects looked gloomy. I have been told that the cause that led to this was to turn their attention into another channel, and to withdraw their thoughts from that little unpleasantness that was just then in prospect. Be this as it may, we of to-day, who have no care of flowers, or of the vegetable garden and the lawn, run wild with the dress mania. Compare the city woman, with her pale face, who buys her bouquet of Sanders, or Sniezne, or of the basket woman on the street, to the farmer's wife or daughter, whose garden is filled with long rows of vegetables, and where flowers bloom on pillar, post, and lawn; where the mignonette, the verbena, and the whole family of bedding plants fill up the borders, the nooks, and the corners, while the four-o'clocks, the asters, the zinnia, the dahlia, and the gladiolus follow the roses of June in the order of succession. The roses of the garden cast their reflection on the cheek of the country maiden, and thus makes her a prize for a wife of the city husband, or of the intelligent farmer.

Mr. President, I ask who has a better right to flowers, who a better right to a good, well-planted lawn, than the farmer's wife? Are we to be beasts of burden? Are we to wear rings and beads like the heathen women of the South Sea Islands? Are we to be simply butterflies of fashion, rigged out with flounces and fringes, with patent humps on our backs, and all sorts of trash on our heads? Or are we to be treated as a part of man, to work by his side, and be to him a real, true helpmeet, to aid him in laying plans for our mutual good, to do that which nature intended us to do, to look after the household, and just so much of outdoor work as may accord with our taste and our health; but, most of all, of this outdoor labor, to look after and direct in the garden, to train the flowers, and have time from the toil of the kitchen to sit in the shade of some spreading tree, while the children have their summer gambols.

I know that this Farmer's Club has a sympathy for the rights of women; that they do not wish to force us out into the broad field of labor; to coop us up in factories, where we must listen to the ceaseless din of mechanism, or the whirr of fast-revolving wheels; to breathe the unpleasant odors of chemical change, where art is said to preside; to condemn us to the dull monotony of the bindery, the composing room, or to ask us to stand in the halls of Justice, "to make the worse appear the better reason." Give us the management of our homes,—such homes as we can and may have,—and you shall have no trouble in regard to us. Simply give us our rights. With a pleasant home, a well-cared-for garden, and a lawn that shall give a pleasant aspect to the home, we shall need less of what the world calls fashion, nor will there be so much danger of our sex going back after heathen tastes for gewgaws and frivolities unbecoming the progress of the age, to say nothing of our Christian duty, or the duty that we owe to ourselves or to our families.

Probably you may have expected an essay from me on the planting and growing of vegetables, the art or science of floral culture, or how to lay out and to manage the lawn. Why, sir, this is a kind of co-operative work that needs two in order to do it well, and to the satisfaction of the family compact; at least, Sam and me have always talked these things over and agreed upon what and when to plant. These annual plans are thus part his and part mine, and, in the aggregate, are ours. The preparation of the soil is a matter that Sam is familiar with, and I, therefore, have no anxiety in regard to it; but I help him plant the seeds, and does much of the weeding as time from other duties will allow.

When we went to housekeeping we rented a farm for a few years, but we found that a rented farm was only a place to stay, and we were anxious for a home. One of the first things for the new home was a lawn, to give a pleasant aspect to the place, a playground for the children, and, in time, a shelter from the cold storms of winter, as well as a shady place in summer. To plan these grounds, Sam said we must call in the aid of the landscape-gardener, for he had made a study of trees and of their effects, and knew just what we wanted. Well, the artist came, and made us a

PLAN FOR A LAWN;

but, after all, the plan was a mixture of circles, half-circles, parabolas, octagons, pentagons, and several other gons whose names I have forgotten. In short, it was a pretty picture, and John, who was then a little boy, was delighted with it; but it was too much of a picture, or, rather, all picture, with little of use, and less of real beauty. Well, I said to Sam, this won't do for us, for the plan requires too much labor to make the walks, and to get up these geometrical beds, as the artist called them, those forest trees in masses of three or four, and shrubs packed together; why we can't make a forest in that way, any more than we can make an ocean out of a quart of salt water. The plan will cost us too much for trees and shrubs, and then the labor to keep it in order! Why the man forgot that we are farmers,—that we don't want the house-grounds a mass of trees and shrubs, all shade, with no grass plots for the children's play-ground, no space for the clothes-line, or a sunny spot for the roses and bedding plants. Just as you please, says Sam. We will take this piece of paper, and see what we can do with these two acres that you wish to convert into a lawn. In the first place, I said, instead of the crooked thing in the picture, we will have a straight walk to the front gate. Then we will have a roadway for the team to reach the front door, and which shall be continued around the house, in case we have goods to unload, or load up, at the cellar or kitchen door. Then we must have hitching posts for our neighbors' teams when they call to see us, and these must be so located that the horses will not be exposed to a current of cold air, but be in the shelter of shrubs or of an evergreen tree. We will have the walk to the gate wide, and it shall be bordered with roses, and bedding plants; and there shall be evergreen trees,—spruce, hemlock, balsam fir, Austrian pine, white pine, Scotch pine, arborvitae, and the European larch. Each tree shall be planted singly, that it may grow according to its natural habit, and not be cramped out of shape, for these trees, when grown free, give dignity and grandeur to the grounds; and, when these giants of the forest rear their masses of foliage, and great, leathery arms on high, and bend to the winds of summer and to the storms of winter, always green and symmetrical in form, they will remind us of stability of character, so much to be admired. Then these conifers are illustrations of strength and durability. Our best plan will be to fill in with snowballs, roses, fringe trees, honeysuckles, spireas, and other shrubs and herbaceous plants.

On the border of our lawn, we will make a miniature forest of deciduous trees, with clumps of conifers to shut out the fields, the orchard, the garden, the piggery, the stable, etc., and to give to winter a softer hue; while, outside of this, all shall be a belt, or row, of spruce, or of arborvitae, that shall enclose our home in winter from the outside world of changing winds and beating storms; in short, to give us Paradise restored,—a thing that I think quite possible; for the trees, the fruits, the flowers, the singing birds, the vegetables, and the shady walks may all be ours. And, if we keep out the apple of discord, may we not hear the spirit of the Lord as He walks in the garden, when the sun is sinking in the West, when Labor has laid down his task, and the farmer and his wife listen to the patter of little feet, and are beguiled from care, and trust in each other's love!

MRS. SAM JONES.

The Club took up the subject of

THE VEGETABLE GARDEN,

as regards its summer management. In case the season is dry, it is well to apply liquid manure, as otherwise the vegetables will be liable to be small and stringy, or too much like wood. A few quarts of manure from the hen-house, soaked in a cask of water for one or two days, or water leached through casks filled with manure, will be found of great value. The plants must be thinned when too thick, and kept free of weeds. The mystery of good vegetables is in plenty of suitable manure, and a finely-comminuted soil; while the art is in keeping the soil stirred and free of weeds. Beyond bedding out plants, the lawn should supply the flowers, though a few of the more hardy annuals may be desirable. One gentleman offered some eloquent and logical remarks in regard to the value of a lawn that should comprise two or three acres, in which the house is to be enshrouded. The moral and aesthetical effect had been too much overlooked by the farmers. There was no mystery about the matter, as Mrs. Jones had just told us. After the lawn is planted, it must have good culture for a few years, when it may be seeded down, and the grass mown two or three times during the season, and fed to the stock. A little care in pruning, and a light top-dressing of stable manure once in three or four years, would keep the trees and plants in a good, thrifty condition. The value of

THE EARTH-CLOSET

in connection with the vegetable garden was canvassed, and highly extolled. For the making of Bromophite, a commercial manure, that sold at $30 per ton, the mixture is nearly as follows:

800 pounds night-soil;
40 pounds salt;
50 pounds plaster;
10 pounds copperas;
1,590 pounds dry earth.

Mix these with a shovel, or by the use of machinery, and pass through a sieve. The result is an inodorous composition, that can be applied, in the form of a dry powder, to vegetables and flowers, with the most surprising results. The pondrette made with a mixture of dry earth is of nearly the same value. Every farmer was urged to use the earth-closet. The expense of the fixtures is from $8 to $12; but these are not absolutely necessary, as a moveable box may be placed under the seat, and dry earth thrown in at proper intervals. This mixture is sown broadcast over the beds, or along the rows of vegetables, at the rate of 700 or 800 pounds to the acre.

BRANCHING CORN.

We have had considerable to say in regard to this new invention, and now propose to give the *Hearth and Home's* version of the matter:

JUDSON'S BRANCHING CORN.—This thing seems to be a thorough humbug. Mr. Judson, or his agent, has been arrested at the West, for swindling the people with his corn, upon the ground that the specimens are made up. We have recently examined the specimen stalks in the possession of one of our seedsmen, and found that in several instances the extra ears were *inserted at the joints*, a fraud that could only be discovered by cutting up the specimens. We advise our readers not to invest in Judson's or any other "Branching Corn."

Phunny, ain't it?

A STEP IN ADVANCE.

The old doctrine, that "a man's eyes must be his chop," has had a most decided set-back in the following decision of Judge Brady, of New York, and there is now a prospect of our Courts interposing between the swindler and his victims. In the course of his remarks, the Judge lays down the law as follows:

Of the propriety of holding men to a strict accountability who attempt to practice upon the credulity of the afflicted, and subject them to a greater suffering, I entertain no doubt.

A few such verdicts as this must tend to raise the morals of horse jockeys, patent-medicine venders, itinerant patent-right men, and persons engaged in the renaming of old plants and selling them out as new, and the selling of worthless, so-called new varieties. It is the duty of Farmers' Clubs to see that all these gentry have a fair hearing before our Courts, and thus rid themselves of the thousand frauds by which they are annually plundered. The great desire to live by one's wits has a fast hold on many of our young men, and it is time that this idea should be regarded as a false one. I regret to say that impecunious young men are not the only ones who follow this method of trying to get something for nothing, or ten dollars for fifty cents.

RURAL.

TROUBLES IN KANSAS.

Vigilantes Continue at Work—Four Men Shot, One Hung, and Two Wounded.

From the Kansas City (Mo.) Times.

Sumner County, one of the extreme southern counties in Kansas, has been disturbed very much of late by the horrible tragedy at Caldwell, in that county, an account of which appeared in the *Times* a few days ago, where two men named Tulden and Anderson were murdered by a man named McCarty, who made his escape into the Indian territory. The escape of McCarty created no small amount of bad feeling among the people of Sumner County. The result was a Vigilance Committee, or, in plain language, a mob. This party, according to the statement made by our informant, was composed of horse-thieves, gamblers, and the reckless roughs of the border, with a few respectable but hot-headed citizens. They organized, mounted, and passed over into the Indian territory, and succeeded in finding McCarty, who promptly surrendered himself when called upon to do so. He was taken out into the prairie and shot, and his body left as food for the wolves.

After their return home a terrible shooting affair took place at Wellington, the county seat of Sumner. A reckless kind of fellow, named Jack Lynch, became involved in a quarrel, during which a respectable citizen of Wellington was shot dead, it is said by accident. At the same time a man named Hopkins and another named Clarke were shot in the breast, while Lynch himself was shot and wounded in the legs and feet. Jack Lynch was immediately arrested, and confined in jail to await legal action.

Meanwhile the vigilantes, fresh from their trip into the Indian territory, called their party together at Caldwell, and all marched over to Wellington, a distance of over twenty miles. By some means the Sheriff or Constable became apprized of the approach of the vigilantes, and escaped out of town with his prisoner, and remained concealed out upon the prairie all night. The mob made a diligent search for their victim, but failed to find him or his guard. On the following night they made a sudden descent upon the town, and succeeded in capturing the wounded man, Lynch, and at once proceeded to hang him to a tree within sight of the town where he was captured.

The people of Sumner are evidently "highly exasperated" at something or somebody. At all events, it is a poor place for law-breakers and Sheriff's officers. The people of Wellington disapprove of this mode of executing the law. The border is acquiring a reputation for lawlessness more rapidly than before and during the war.

American Tract Society.

The following is an abstract of the annual report of the American Tract Society:

The whole number of new publications issued from the Tract House during the year was 138, of which 47 were volumes.

The Society is now issuing regularly six periodicals—the *American Messenger*, the *Amerikanischer Botschafter*, the *Child's Paper*, and the *Morning Light*, monthlies, and the *Illustrated Christian Weekly*, and the *Deutscher Volksfreund*, illustrated weeklies.

During the year, publications for circulation among the destitute, including annuities, have been granted, amounting to $49,679.51, or nearly 75,000,000 pages.

The following is the financial report: Receipts for the year, in donations and legacies, $126,833.64; sales, $110,903.75; making, with balance in the treasury, $538,132.06. Expended in manufacturing books and tracts, $225,600.79; manufacturing and issuing periodicals, $133,381.94; colporteurs, agencies, and depositories, $107,211.03; district secretaries, $11,251.30; appropriations for foreign and Pagan lands, $7,000; investment on account of the George Wood fund, $3,487.50; all other expenses, as by the Treasurer's report, $49,262.19. Total, $537,194.75. Balance in treasury, $937.31.

During the year 263 colporteurs, including 89 students from colleges and theological seminaries, labored in the States and Territories, and in the adjacent British Provinces. They held or addressed 8,886 religious meetings; made [illegible] 408 family visits; conversed on personal religion or prayed with 176,138 families; found 37,362 Protestant families who habitually neglected attending evangelical preaching; 11,917 families of Roman Catholics; 20,984 families destitute of all religious books except the Bible, and 11,209 Protestant families without the word of God.

During the 31 years since missionary colportage was inaugurated by the society the statistical results have been as follows: Time employed equal to the service of one man for 56,243 months, 9,993,530 volumes sold; 2,669,650 volumes granted; 354,401 religious meetings held or addressed; 10,855,687 family visits made; 5,839,012 families conversed with on personal religion or prayed with; 1,473,290 Protestant families habitually neglecting evangelical preaching; 893,004 families of Roman Catholics; 341,969 Protestant families destitute of the Bible; 904,729 families destitute of all religious books, except the Bible.

"THE THUNDERER" ON "CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES."

"England Cannot and Will Not Recede"—Counting Upon American Political Differences to Help the British Case—Is the Treaty Dead?

From the London Times, April 28.

The news received by the Atlantic Cable from America leaves no doubt of the phase into which public opinion has entered during the later stages of the present controversy. The principles asserted in the American Case are maintained. Nothing is withdrawn which has been submitted to the Arbitrators, and with them it is left to decide whether or not the claim for consequential damages is just. To this England has objected, and does object. The immediate result of the recent exchange of Notes must be that England declines to go before the Tribunal; and the Treaty on which so much time, and labor, and learning have been spent becomes of no effect so far as regards the compensation for damages sustained by the Union during the war. But the manifestations of opinion in America show that the Government does not represent the popular feeling now, though it may have represented it six weeks ago. When the multiform and ubiquitous press of the Union discusses the withdrawal of the indirect claims, when everywhere the report spreads and is believed that they will be withdrawn, it is evident that a new political current is passing through the country. The change in the counsels of the Government has been anticipated with far more confidence in America than in England; for here, indeed, we have never from the beginning looked for a favorable solution of the difficulty. The cause of the more sanguine view of the Americans is, that they have been convinced, though tardily, of the justice of our objections; and the wish to see their Government escape from a false position has been "father to the thought" that their wish would be accomplished.

The result of all which has passed is that in a few days the United States Government will have given an answer at variance with the public opinion of their own country, and maintained a view of their rights which is rejected not only in England, but by the most competent men of other countries who have treated the subject. The operation of the Treaty will cease at a moment when the seventy millions of people whom it concerns are almost unanimous in desiring that it should proceed according to the British interpretation. Never will the unskilfulness of statesmen and the over-zeal of too clever agents have been more plainly demonstrated. The English Government, which anxiously desired to settle this matter, and has proved its sincerity both by its demeanor in negotiation and the importance of its concessions, finds the business, after the conclusion of two Treaties, as far from an end as ever, and the Americans who may have suffered losses by the depredations of cruisers must give up the hope of compensation because their official representatives have preferred claims which they now see are not founded in justice. Such a state of things can only be the subject of regret on our side. Our duty to our country, a proper regard to her dignity and safety, not to speak of a care for the rights of neutrals in future wars, compel us to abide by our contention in this last phase of the controversy, and promptly refuse to submit to the arbitration on the terms indicated in the American Case. When the American answer has arrived, the British Government will have only one duty to perform. The future will then lie with the Americans. It may be within the rights of this country to consider the Treaty entirely at an end, as based on a misunderstanding. There are many who would advise us to adopt such a decision, and suggest that we should be well rid of our liabilities. But such a course would not recommend itself to intelligent opinion in England. We desire to take no advantage of an adversary's mistake. England can take no further steps in the matter, and we feel sure that any overture on the part of the Queen's Ministers, for further negotiations, would bring on them a storm of unpopularity. But the British Government will always remain open to overtures from Washington. The Treaty is not dead, but suspended, and its operation may be revived whenever the American Government is willing to admit the justice of the British interpretation. If the present course of public opinion in America should produce an effect on the Administration, there is no reason to suppose that the British Government would present any technical objections to the progress of the Arbitration. If, as is alleged in America, the exorbitant claims and the refusal to abandon them have arisen from the necessities of home policies, a change of policy may manifest itself at any time. It will become the British Government to treat any new overtures with dignity and courtesy, neither seeking them, nor repelling them if they come.

On one point the American people may be assured—there will be no disposition in this country to triumph, should the claims for indirect damages be abandoned—to talk ourselves, or encourage the world to talk, of it as of a diplomatic victory. This must be evident to every American who has followed the discussion of the question in England. We, as a nation, have passed the stage in which we might have cared for such vanities. The Government and people of the United States have received full consideration from every important organ of public opinion in England. It has been perfectly understood here how these exorbitant claims found a place in the American case. They represent a certain view of the dispute which obtained favor with a knot of patriotic but headstrong and acrimonious politicians on the American side. These men went so much beyond the body of their countrymen that, even when the vexation engendered by the dispute was more marked than at present, they were repudiated, or censured, or ignored. Moderate people admitted that such a spirit ought not to inspire the Government, nor such recommendations be introduced into its diplomacy. The re-appearance of these theories in the American case only shows what may be accomplished by a small but energetic body of men who take every opportunity to push their opinions. When the claim for consequential damages was made known in the United States, the public was acquiescent, but apathetic; they would not have preferred such claims themselves; but, since they had been made, it was for the British themselves to deal with them. They are now aware that the most important interests of the two nations depend on the abandonment of the ill-advised arguments put forward by their advocates, and may with credit and honor come forward to prevent the failure of the Treaty.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Prospective Billiard Match.

The presence in the city of a large number of the finest billiard players in the country has occasioned considerable talk among sporting men, many of whom desire to see either two or four of them come together and play a money-match. After the exhibition game between Parker and Deery on Saturday night, efforts were made to arrange a four-handed contest between them and Garnier and Daly, who are now here. The visiting players signified their willingness to procure the necessary stake, but as the other side made no financial response, the matter was allowed to drop. Garnier, however, seems anxious to play, and has made arrangements with Henry Rhines to be his partner against Deery and Parker. The following challenge, will explain the matter more clearly:

CHICAGO, May 12, 1872.

The undersigned hereby challenge Frank Parker and John Deery to play them a four-handed match game of French billiards, 500 points for $250 a side, on an Emanuel Brunswick 5x10 table, the game to be played within thirty days from the date of this challenge. Men and money can be found at Forhan & Rhines' billiard hall, corner of Washington and Halsted streets.

ALBERT GARNIER.
HENRY RHINES.

If this match does not prove satisfactory to the challenged parties, Garnier and Daly will play them at the American, and Garnier and Rhines will play either of them single-handed at the French game, for the same amount of money.

Everything.

There will be a rehearsal of the orchestra and solo singers in the Union Park Congregational Church this morning and a full rehearsal on Wednesday evening in the same place. The sale of tickets for the public performance opens this morning.

—An inquest was held yesterday on the body of a man who was found hanging by the neck to a fence in Lake View. The jury came to the conclusion that he had committed suicide, and that the deed was of recent occurrence, as the body was warm when cut down. The remains were taken to the dead-house, where they await identification. Deceased was either German or Scandinavian.

—The alarm from Box 251, at half-past 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, was caused by the appearance of fire in the building No. 60 Fourth street. It was extinguished before any damage had been done.

—Yesterday forenoon, the body of an unknown man was found in the North Branch Canal, at the foot of Reese street, and taken to the dead-house, where an inquest will be held to-day. It must have lain in the water for [illegible] week, as the face is decomposed to such an extent that it is unrecognizable.

—Yesterday the Coroner held an inquest on the body of William Roles, who was killed by a locomotive at the corner of Kinzie and Carpenter streets, at an early hour yesterday morning. He and a friend named Bensen Brown attempted to cross the track in front of the train when the latter was but a few feet distant from them. Brown managed to get across, but Roles missed his footing in the dark. Deceased was employed by the Great Eastern Road as an engineer. He leaves a wife and children at Logansport, Ind.

Fires in the Woods.

POUGHKEEPSIE, May 12.—Reports from Chichester, Ulster County, say that the mountain fires there are three miles in length, and that birds and game are fleeing before the flames. On Friday all day the smoke was so dense that the sun was obscured, and the united efforts of 150 men alone saved the village of Chichester. The atmosphere was so hot at times that they had to throw themselves face downward on the ground to avoid suffocation.

READING, Pa., May 12.—A disastrous fire has been burning for the past six days on South Mountain, Pa. It commenced in the vicinity of Pine Grove Furnace, and to-day was raging stronger than ever, and is rapidly working down the mountain [illegible] Holly Springs. A large quantity of timber has been destroyed.

CHICAGO CHRISTIAN UNION.

Successful Meeting Last Evening in Furtherance of the Society's Objects.

Addresses by Robert Collyer, Governor Bross, and Others.

A mass-meeting of the friends of, and sympathizers with, the Chicago Christian Union was held last evening at Standard Hall. The occasion brought together the very best of our citizens, whose presence and interest in the conduct of affairs testified most plainly to the usefulness and goodness of the organization. The circumscribed seating capacity of Standard Hall was seldom more uncomfortably manifested than it was last evening. A quarter of an hour before the time named for the commencement of the proceedings, every available seat was occupied, and at 8 o'clock many were standing. The space was economized, however, as much as was possible, and the hall was filled as full as its dimensions would allow.

David A. Gage presided. On the stage were seated the Rev. Robert Collyer, the Rev. C. W. Wendte, Hon. W. Bross, and other prominent gentlemen.

The proceedings opened with the singing of the hymn:

"Come, thou Almighty King,
Help us Thy name to sing;
Help us to praise."

THE REV. MR. WENDTE.

The Rev. C. W. Wendte, the Secretary, gave a brief and interesting sketch of the work of the Mission during the winter, referring to THE TRIBUNE for the full report of the relief work, and speaking more fully of the classes and literary work of the Mission. During the winter there had been large classes in French, German, Shakespear, English Literature, and music. There were over seventy-one young men and women in the German classes. C. Day Noble, an enthusiastic lover of the great dramatist had charge of a large class in Shakespear. Professor Ewing had conducted a class in English Literature, only limited in numbers by the capacity of the rooms. The music class he said, needed no praise save the statement that it was conducted by F. A. Root. The first inception of the Union was in a parlor, eleven days after the fire, by the cheerful light of tallow dips stuck in bottles. A public meeting was held; an organization formed; rooms engaged, and the work fairly begun. From that small beginning the society had grown to over 300 members. At first the constitution only provided for young men, but young women claimed a share in its privileges, who did not believe in the deacon's excuse for always calling his hearers all brethren,—"that the brethren embraced the sisters,"—and so the matter was arranged by changing the words of the constitution, "young man," to "person," and 150 young ladies had joined their effort with those of the young men to build up the Union and their own culture. The Union, he said, represented and stood for culture, for helpfulness, for Christian society, and aid. They left to the churches and the Young Men's Christian Association all proselyting and strictly religious work; and while believing religion the greatest social agent, they seek to fill another field nearly akin to religious work, but not strictly religious.

Mr. Wendte spoke very amusingly of the lady membership of the Society, claiming that only one office was reserved from the gentler sex, and that was the Presidency of the Society, which would be occupied for ever and ever by David A. Gage. [Applause.] Efforts had been made for a union of the Chicago Christian Union and the Ladies' Christian Union, which offer had been very kindly received, and would probably be accepted.

MR. COBURN.

Mr. Coburn was introduced, and proceeded to speak about the business affairs of the Union. He supposed that when a business man was about to enter into business he first considered the nature of the enterprise, whether there was room for it, and whether there was any means on hand to sustain it. When a suggestion for the formation of the society was made, a meeting of gentlemen interested in it was held for the purpose of deliberating on the advisability of starting such an enterprise. It was agreed that throughout the winter such an organization would be greatly needed in distributing relief and doing kindred work. The question appeared to be whether, the relief work having ceased, the society had anything to live for; whether there was a demand for the instructive objects of the society, and the furnishing of places of agreeable resort for the young men of the city. He did not doubt that there were other institutions which furnished just such places of resort, but the Chicago Christian Union made this a specialty. He thought there was no necessity for pointing out how much assistance could be given to young men and women coming to the city, strangers, by direction to business and introduction to reputable acquaintances, nor to dwell upon the urgency of such direction, under the present circumstances, of the advantages of a library and reading rooms for means of improvement, of lectures, and the like. He hoped in time to find additional studies added to the course, such as painting and the fine arts. He would have a gymnasium for the physical culture of the city. There was room for an institution of this kind, and he believed it could be maintained.

The hymn

"Come Kingdom of our God"

was sung by the congregation, after which the Rev. C. D. Noble was introduced.

THE REV. C. D. NOBLE.

The subject of his address was the aim and object of the Union in point of culture. He objected to the use of the word in its modern meaning. He could not see the difference between religious and secular affairs, the former meaning everything that was well done, in his opinion. Culture meant doing everything in the best way in which it could be done. The aim of the Union then was to give the members instruction in the good and noble way in which everything should be done. The reason that the Union devoted itself to culture was that it was generally neglected by the many, especially in Chicago, where money-making appeared to be the prime object of existence. He thought the Union was stepping in at the very best time to call the attention of young and old to things generally neglected by them, the value of which he thought he did not over-estimate—the arts, music and ideas. The material prosperity of the city was secure,—not so its spiritual prosperity. Daily life he believed could be made as artistic as studio life and gallery life, and the truly cultured mind would be just as much able to find beauty in daily life as in retirement. He lamented that the classes were hurriedly made up, and the work of the Union in this particular must not be estimated for the future by its results in the past. The Union supplemented the churches, as all were laboring for the same end. [Applause.]

GOV. BROSS.

The Chairman introduced the Hon. William Bross, who spoke in substance as follows: Historians always find something to distinguish every considerable period in the history of mankind. It is a golden, or a dark, or a progressive age,—one in which the people quietly submit to the despotism of a tyrant, or, through long years of strife and bloodshed, develop some new feature of human freedom, and send it down as a beacon light, to guide after ages to a purer and nobler civilization. The question is often mooted, what the future historian will find in our own age to distinguish it specially from those which have preceded it? There can be no doubt that he will notice an immense development and application of physical science to the commercial interests and to the necessities and the convenience of mankind. Within the lifetime of those who hear me, the steamship has commenced its long voyage from sea to sea, and from ocean to ocean, and will never cease to vex the waters of the mighty deep till the end of time. It has bound all the races of men in a community of interest and progress never to be broken. The locomotive, starting even in the days of my early manhood from the shores of the Atlantic, skirting along the shores of the great lakes, leaping over the Father of Waters and the Missouri, waking the echoes of its piercing scream alike in the valley of Salt Lake and from the snow-crowned crags of the Rocky and the Sierra Nevada Mountains, rests not till it looks out on the broad Pacific from the portals of the Golden Gate. From Calcutta, at the mouth of the Ganges, it follows up the banks of the sacred river of the Hindoos, and, rolling westward, it stops only at Bombay, on the Arabian Sea. It runs almost everywhere from nation to nation all over Europe, and long before the child born to-day shall have been gathered to his fathers, its course will be free and unbroken from Pekin to Paris. Already by steamer and railway you may, Mr. Chairman, start westward to-morrow morning and looking in upon Japan, China, Hindoostan, Old Egypt, and the principal cities of Europe, and having made the entire circuit of the globe, sit down to dinner with your own family amid the cool breezes of Lake Michigan, on or even before the evening of the 12th of August. But more wonderful still, on the wings of the forked lightning commercial orders and words of christian cheer fly from one side of the continent to the other, far outstripping the sun in his course, and England and America hold diplomatic intercourse daily by telegraph, and 3,000 miles of the cold dark waters of Old Ocean cannot quench that spark, may we call it, of human sympathy which, God grant, may ever warm and cheer, and fuse these two great Christian nations in bonds of peace and love, and effort for the elevation and the welfare of the race.

But, grander, nobler, and better than all these, is the progress of the age in those kindly sentiments and benevolent efforts which minister to the wants of the poor; which sees a brother in every human being; which relieves his sufferings, and which acts upon the duty of teaching him how to be wiser and better, and truer to his fellows and his God. In my boyhood, with the exception of periodical efforts to save men from the effects of sin, the Churches wasted much of their energies in what, for a softer term I may as well call quarrelling with each other. General efforts in which all sects united to relieve the sick and care for the poor were, so far as the circle of my knowledge extended, almost entirely unknown. With the growth of our cities and the mingling of our people on railway trains and in a thousand ways in commercial and social life they have learned to respect each other, and to labor together cordially and earnestly for the welfare of those whose misfortunes have made them objects for relief and charity. The horrors of our great war were mitigated and suffering was relieved with a broader, nobler kindness and sympathy than the world had ever seen before, and the influence of these Christian efforts bore rich fruits on the other side of the Atlantic when France and Germany grappled only a few months ago in deadly strife. But the most marked and stirring example of the progress of the race in those nobler Christian virtues which in the end will banish, as we hope, the demons of war and strife from the earth, appeals most tenderly to our own hearts. When the lightning's flash told the world of the destruction of the most beautiful and the richest portion of our city, rendering a hundred thousand people homeless, and too many of them penniless, money by the millions and food and clothing without limit were bestowed upon our people. The charity of the world was sublime—it was God-like. It marks a new era in our Christian civilization,—one whose influence shall bless mankind forever. To dispense a portion of these charities has been the noble work in which you and your fellow workers have been engaged. You have done most efficient service in the cause of human sympathy and Christian effort. You have gone to the homes, not to the hastily built shelters of the humble and the destitute and made the hearts of the poor leap for joy, you have by your self sacrificing labors helped on our Christian civilization to a broader and a better appreciation of its duties to the race. You have contributed your full share to fix upon the age in which you live those indelible marks of true Christianity which shall command the admiration of those who come after us, and mark the century not only as one of wonderful physical progress, but as an age in which the highest principles of our holy religion were applied to the welfare of the race—an age when Christianity made rapid and most substantial progress.

The speaker was frequently applauded.

SUBSTANTIAL ENCOURAGEMENT.

Mr. Wendte called upon his hearers to do their part toward the success of the evening exercises, and give each according to his ability. Mr. George Pullman had donated $5,000 to the Society, not to be used until a similar amount had been raised. His pleadings were of the most ingenious and amusing character, and stimulated the mirth of his audience. Especially urgent was his appeal to liquidate a debt of $1,000, which was answered with little loss of time, the ladies insisting upon their escorts contributing something. A young lady in the front row of seats, with a striped dress, pink bow, and considerable personal attractions, deserved great credit, her efforts having been successful in obtaining a contribution from each of two gentlemen friends.

THE REV. ROBERT COLLYER.

The collection having terminated, Mr. Collyer was called for and spoke a few words. He lamented that his remarks had already been made by previous speakers, and congratulated the Union on its splendid success. He thought the Union filled a place which had hitherto remained empty. The value of the Union as a resort for strangers in the city was, in his opinion, inestimable. The stranger in the city generally found that his connection with a Church was a most expensive affair, and that it cost him more to get to heaven than to the other place. A large portion of his scanty income was called for to support the Church; the sisters dunned him for subscriptions, the sermons were a little heavy; and, on the whole, he didn't take it. At the sociable and prayer meeting he was confronted with the disagreeables instead of the agreeables; the minister met him with a smile which sent a shiver down his back, and gave him a very fishy hand. He understood that the Chicago Christian Union Library Directors differed from those of the Young Men's Christian Association in that the former were anxious to bring in the largest and freest thought of the time; the volumes of the new thinkers who are the heretics of the present time, but would be the orthodox men of the time to come. This was one of the excellencies of the Union that there would be no restriction as to what would be read. The speaker continued to enlarge upon the value of this library.

After the singing of the doxology the meeting adjourned.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, May 11.

The following shows the receipts and shipments for the twenty-four hours ending 7 o'clock this morning:

	Receipts	*Shipments.*
Lumber, feet m	4,734	1,309
Shingles, m	1,480	1,710
Lath, pieces m	260	149

CARGOES—There was very little doing in the market for cargoes, owing to the disagreeable character of the weather. The attendance of both city and country buyers was good. At the close of business there were about twenty cargoes left unsold. The arrivals towards evening were large. A sawed shingles, were firm at $3.00@3.10, and lath at $3.50.

At the close prices ranged as follows:

Mill-run lumber	$ 21 00
Good to choice strips and boards	16.00@17 00
Common strips and boards	14.00@15 00
Common mixed lumber	12.00@13 00
Joist and scantling	13.00@14.00
Shingles	3.00
Lath	3.50
Pickets	12.00

Following are the rates current from the points named to Chicago:

EAST SHORE.

Manistee	$3.00 ₽ M.
Ludington	2 75 "
Pentwater	2.50 "
Muskegon	2 25 "
White Hall	2 50 "
Grand River	2.25 "

WEST SHORE.

Horn's Pier—Wood	$3 00 ₽ cord.
Railroad Ties	10c.
Two Rivers—Lumber	2.37½ ₽ M.
Ahnepee—Wood	2.75 ₽ cord.
Ahnepee—Railroad Ties	9c.
Ahnepee—Cedar Posts	4 @5½c
Ahnepee—Shingles	25c ₽ M.

We clip the following account of sales from the Saginaw *Courier* of Friday last: "There is considerable activity in the lumber market at present, and considerable lumber has changed hands within the past few days. One transaction, or several transactions through one party, covering 5,000,000 feet, took place on Tuesday in this city. The price averaged $7, 14, and $35. This is about the average price, although a sale by Barnard & Binder to Gordon, of Albany, 500 m at $7.50, $15, and $36 is reported. H. M. Bradley sold to Toledo parties 1,000,000 feet at $7, $14 and $35. The Bay City *Journal* of May 9 says: Yesterday and the day before the lumber market was completely cleaned out by sales effected, 2,500,000 being sold at $7, $14, and $35. R. J. Cranage sold a cargo to Chicago parties at above prices. At Saginaw 500,000 feet were sold at $7.50, $15, and $35."

The Albany *Journal* of Friday remarks: "Late advices from Wisconsin and Minnesota report an advance of $3 per m in the prices of lumber, owing to the disappointment in log drives. In Michigan there has also been an advance established, and holders, for the same reason, are very indifferent about selling. In Canada the same uncertainty prevails as to getting logs to the mills, and prices are higher than ever before known. Great loss and inconvenience will be felt in carrying over of logs to another year, especially to parties of small means. Steadier and higher markets, however, will be the consequence, and make up in some measure for the disappointment. Increased activity is reported in the New York, Boston, and other markets, and few stocks everywhere. The low grades of pine are especially scarce, and in request, and of late there has been a large increase in the consumption of such kinds. Owing to the large local demand in Canada for culls and common pine, it is difficult to get them, even at advanced prices. The increased consumption, in this country, of these kinds, for box-making and for other purposes, has been evident for several years."

The receipts of lumber at Oswego—all from Canada—from the opening of lake navigation to May 1, were 3,479,500 feet; in 1871 they were 17,061,300 feet; in 1870 they were 6,885,200 feet.

Sales afloat include the following:

Cargo schr Regulator, from Muskegon, 107 m ft boards and strips at $16.50; 50 m lath at $3.50. Sold by A. B. Watson.

Cargo schr Black Hawk, from Manistee, 38 m ft lumber at $20.00; 90 m ft joist, and few scantling, at $13 00, (mill tally). Sold by R. K. Bickford & Co.

Cargo schr Kate E. Howard, from Grand Haven, 88 m ft strips and boards, at $16 00; 15 m lath, at $3.50. Sold by E. M. Doubleday.

AT THE YARDS.

The general demand continues active and, with the exception of a softening of prices, on common boards, joist, scantling, and small timber, prices remain unchanged. We now quote:

First and second clear	$48.00@52.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47 00@48 00
Third clear, 1 inch	38 00@40.00
Third clear, thick	42.00@45.00
First and second clear flooring together, rough	40.00
First and second clear siding, together	22.00@24 00
Common siding	20 00
Common flooring, dressed first	35.00@38.00
Common flooring, dressed second	29.00@30.00
Wagon box boards, selected, 16 inches and upwards	36 00@38.00
A stock boards	34 00@35.00
B stock boards	25.00@26 00
Common boards	16.00
Joists, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	19.00@20.00
Fencing	18 00@19.00
Joists and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	20.00@27.00
Pickets, square	16 00@18.00
Pickets, flat	16.00@18.50
Cedar posts, split	16.00@18.00
Cedar posts, round	20.00@25.00
Lath	4.00@4 25
Sawed shingles, No. 1	1.75@2 00
Sawed shingles, A or star	3.50@4.00

HARDWOOD.

Oak (dry)	$20.00@35.00
Ash (dry)	20.00@25 00
Whitewood (dry)	20.00@35 00
Black walnut (clear)	50.00@75.00
Whitewood, clear (green, in cargo lots)	27 00
Whitewood, common (in cargo lots)	17.00
Hickory	35.00@50.00
Cherry	30.00@50.00

ON TRACK.

The inquiry as yet continues of a light character, but quotations remain firm at $3.12½@3.37½ per 1,000 for a sawed grades. No. 1's are dull. We continue to quote:

A or star shingles	$3.12½@3.37½
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50@2.00

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, May 11—2:30 p. m.—Consols, money, 93; account, 93¼; bonds '62, 89½; '65, 90½; '67, 92½; 10-40s, 88½.

FRANKFORT, May 11.—Bonds, '62, 95⅝.

PARIS, May 11.—Rentes, 54f 82c. The specie in the Bank of France has increased 4,900,000f.

LIVERPOOL, May 11—Evening.—Cotton dull; middling upland, 10⅞@10¼d; Orleans, 11@11¼d; sales 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000 bales. Breadstuffs firm. California white wheat, 12s 9d@13s; red Western spring, 11s 7d@11s 10d; red winter wheat, 12s 6d. Flour, 28s@28s 6d. Corn, 29s. Lard, 40s 3d.

Albany Live Stock Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 11.—Beeves—Receipts, 10,200. Market very dull, and prices ¼@½c lower than last week. But few sold. A large number will go through on commission, and not many left over here. Range, from 6c to 7½c; a few head of choice selected, 7¾c; heavy cattle not much sought for, the demand being for fat medium weights. Henry Rosenthal sold 150 Illinois, av 1,240 lbs, at 6¾@7c; 35, av 1,180 lbs, at 6¾c; 16, av 1,320 lbs, at 6½c; 35, av 1,300 lbs, at 7c; 158 stillers, av 1,240 lbs, at 6¾@6½c; 14 oxen, av 1,800 lbs, at 6c; 14, av 1,500 lbs, at 6½c; 19 Texas stillers, av 1,050 lbs, at 6½c. J. Sparrow, 98 Missouri, av 1,460 lbs, $6 90@7 20. Kerenway & Co, 200 Illinois, av 1,340 lbs, 7@7½c; 20 av 1,250 lbs, 6½c; 50 Iowa, av 1,270 lbs, $6.25. W. Monroe, 112 Illinois, av 1,240 lbs, 6¾@6½c. H. Eastman, 50 Illinois, av 1,350 lbs, 7@7½c. Henry Rankin, 108 Illinois, av 1,120 lbs, 6½@6¾c; 125, av 1,210 lbs, 6¾@6½c; 104, av 1,150 lbs, 6½c; 65, av 1,320 lbs, 7c.

Milch cows—active at $40@50 for fair to good; $75 for extra. Calves—Dull at 4@6c.

Sheep—Receipts, 6,800. Market dull and ½c lower; sheared, 6½@7½c. Wooled, 8@9½c, and 10 for extra.

Hogs—Receipts, 25,800; no sales here.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, April 11.—The dry goods market is without much animation, yet there is a little more doing in styles of dress goods, which are offered at reduced rates. Dolly Varden styles, which were recently all the rage, have become less popular, and being in ample supply jobbers have found is necessary to break the prices of least desirable patterns. Prints are offered at 11½c, but some of the best makes are still held at 12½c. The printing cloth market has become less buoyant, and prices have fallen over ⅛c per yard; 8c is still the nominal price for standard cloth, but goods could be made at a profit at 7c, if not less. There is every prospect that prices will further decline, in which event prints will stock up and prices and calicoes once more settle down to figures at which they can be retailed and handled with some profit. Lawns of best makes have been reduced by agents and jobbers to 10½c, and Pacific Mills percales to 22½c. Paper cambrics are reduced to 13c, and some of the leading makes of muslins are reduced ½@1c per yard, but they are goods that perhaps were held a little too high, as most staple goods, as a general thing, remain without much alteration in price.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 11.—COTTON—Quiet; middling upland, 23c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour higher; receipts, 5,300 brls; super Western and State, $7.10@7.50; common to good extra, $7.75@8.25; good to choice, $8.30@9.15; white wheat Western extra, $9.15@10.50; extra Ohio $8 15@10 25; extra St. Louis $8.80@13.75. Rye flour scarce at $5.00@5.50. Corn meal unchanged. Wheat unsettled; no receipts; winter red Western, $2.05@2 08; white Western, $2 25. Rye active; Western in store, $1.03@1 04. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn higher; receipts, 56,000 bu; Western mixed, 77@78c. Oats unchanged; Western, 55@57½c; Ohio, 56½@60c.

WHISKEY—Dull at 93½@93c.

EGGS—Dull; 15@16c.

HOPS AND LEATHER—Unchanged.

WOOL—Firm; unwashed, 50c; pulled, 72@78c.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm; Rio, 14@17c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining, 8⅞@9c; Cuba, 8@9c. Molasses quiet; N. O., 65@70c. Rice dull; 8½@9c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 13½c; refined, 25c.

TURPENTINE—Firm at 58c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer; new mess, $13 87½@14.00; prime mess, $13 25. Beef and cut meats unchanged. Lard quiet; No. 1 to prime steam, 9⅛c; kettle, 9¾c.

BUTTER—New, 29@33c.

CHEESE—Quiet; new, 11@14c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, May 11.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour unchanged. Wheat active and higher; choice spring, $1.66; No. 2 red winter, $2 20. Corn excited and higher; No 2, 48@49c. Oats higher; mixed, on track, 39@40c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Rye scarce and firm and higher; No. 2, 92@95c.

WHISKEY—Nominal.

PROVISIONS—Pork, active and higher; good demand for future at $12.50 cash, and seller June, closing at $12 75, cash; dry salt meat nominally higher; 6¼@6½c offered for clear rib and clear; 6⅞@7c asked. Bacon strong and active at 5¼, 7¼@7½c. Lard held at 8½@9c for city prime.

HOGS—Quiet, 3¾@4c.

CATTLE—Quiet at 5@6½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 24,000 bu; corn, 18,000 bu; oats, 10,000 bu; hogs, 1,000.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, May 11.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat firm. Corn in light demand; high mixed at 65@68c; latter nearly yellow.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, May 11.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour active and higher at $6.00@10 00. Wheat firmer; No 1 spring at $1.91. Rye, $1.00. Corn, yellow at 73c; mixed Western at 72@73c. Oats in good demand at 52@56c.

PROVISIONS—Dull. Pork at $14.00.

WHISKEY—Quiet at 88½c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, May 11.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour active at $7.25@11.25. Wheat scarce and firm, and unchanged. Corn firmer; yellow at 73c. Oats active; Western at 56@58c. Rye unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Very dull. Pork nominally $14.00. Bulk meats dull and unchanged. Bacon; fair jobbing demand for shoulders at 6¾@6c; sides, 7½@7⅞c; clear rib, 7½@8c; sugar cured hams, 13@14½c. Lard, 9½c.

WHISKEY—Dull and lower at 87@87½c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, May 11.—BREADSTUFFS—Oats firm, at 60@62c.

GROCERIES—Sugar, cistern bottom, received and sold at 5c. Molasses, receipts, dark fermenting, sold at 25c. Coffee advanced; fair, 18½@19c; good, 19½@19¾c; prime, 20@20½c. Others unchanged.

MONETARY—Bank sterling, 25¼; sight, ⅛ premium; gold 113⅞.

COTTON—Irregular; sales, 800 good ordinary, 21½c; low middlings, 21¾c; middlings, 23¼c. Receipts, gross, 1,485. Exports, Liverpool, 3,645; Bremen, 150; Genoa, 100; Coast, 2,989. Stock, 74,816.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, May 11.—TOBACCO—Lugs $7.30@8.00; low to good leaf, 8½@13c.

COTTON—Quiet; middling, 21½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm, but not quotably higher, and demand for high grades good; extra fair, $7 50. Corn steady at 59@60c for mixed and white sacked and delivered. Wheat nominal. Rye firm; prime, $7.80. Oats, 48c. Barley, 90c for fall.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; $12.75. Bacon active and steady; shoulders, 5¼c; clear rib, 7½c; clear, 7¾c, packed. Bulk meats, fair demand; shoulders, 4½c; clear rib, 6¾c; clear, 6¾, loose. Sugar-cured hams, 11½@12c. Lard quiet at 9@10c.

WHISKEY—Steady at 83c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, May 11.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and held firm; family, $9.30@9.50. Wheat in fair demand and higher, at $2 05@2 10. Corn in good demand, at 50c. Rye firm, at $1.03@1.07. Oats higher, at 43@47c.

EGGS—12c.

BUTTER—Scarce and firm; fresh, 27@30c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and unchanged; regular $12 75 cash; $13 00 for June. Lard quiet and held firmly; summer steam, 8½c; winter, 8¾c; kettle, 9c. Bulk meats quiet and held firmly; shoulders, 4¾c; sides, 6¾, 6½@6¾c. Bacon steady; shoulders 5¾; sides, 7¼@7¾c.

HOGS—Quiet, unchanged, at $4.00@4 30; receipts, 1,800.

WHISKEY—Steady at 83c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, May 11.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat excited and 5@7c higher; No 2 white Michigan, $2 00; amber Michigan, $2 05@2.07; No. 2 red winter, $2.00. Corn firm and 2@3c better; high mixed, 55c; low mixed, 55c; yellow, 55c. Oats firm, and 1c better; No. 2, 44½; Michigan, 45@45½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork, $12 50. Lard, 7½@8c.

FREIGHTS—Firm; to Buffalo, 7½c; to Oswego, 8c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, May 11.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat active and higher; No. 1 red winter, $2.05; No. 2, $1.95. Corn, 2c higher at 60c. Oats, 1c higher; No. 1 at 48c.

PETROLEUM—Firm at 19½@20 for car lots; 20½@21c for trade lots.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, May 11.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour excited and higher; XX spring, $7 25@8.25. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1.60½; No. 2, $1.55½. Oats higher; No. 2, 43c. Corn in fair demand and higher; No. 2, 48c. Rye firm; No. 1, 88c. Barley scarce and firm at 70c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 8½c. Oswego, 13½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork, $12.50. Lard, 8½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 28,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 6,000 brls; wheat, 20,000 bu.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED.............May 11.

Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, 84 pkgs fish and sundries.
Schr Kate Hinchman, Erie, 430 tons coal.
Schr William Bates, Benton Harbor, 40 cds wood.
Schr J. Dresden, Saugatuck, 70 cds slabs.
Schr Antares, Muskegon, 120 m lumber.
Schr Regulator, Muskegon, 115 m lumber.
Schr Clipper City, Muskegon, 120 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr E. Scoville, Muskegon, 106 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr Waleska, Muskegon, 70 m lumber.
Schr Silver Cloud, White Lake, 96 m lumber.
Schr G. Ellen, Wolf River, 45 m lumber, 217 telegraph poles, 13 cds wood.
Schr R. B. Hubbard, Pentwater, 90 m lumber.
Schr Enterprise, Muskegon, 90 m lumber, 10 m lath, 1 m pickets.
Schr Sea Gem, Pentwater, 1,000 m shingles.
Schr W. H. Hawkins, Union Pier, 110 cds wood.
Schr O Shaw, La Haven, 950 railroad ties.
Schr Live Oak, Muskegon, 150 m lumber.
Schr Queen of the West, Menominee, 160 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr Jones, Muskegon, 118 m lumber.
Schr Knight Templar, Oswego, 2,538 brls salt, 2 winches.
Schr J Norris, Kingston, 422 tons railroad iron.
Schr Little Belle, Muskegon, 112 m lumber.
Schr W O Brown, Cleveland, 550 tons coal.
Schr Seventh Ohio, Muskegon, 138 m lumber.
Schr Mary McVea, Muskegon, 155 m lumber.
Schr J. H. Hibbard, White Lake, 95 m lumber.
Bark Hemisphere, Erie, 523 tons coal.
Bark Elizabeth Jones, Erie, 883 tons coal.
Bark Thos. S. Mott, 650 tons anthracite coal.
Scow Magdalena, South Haven, 50 cds wood.
Scow Acda, Manistee, 90 m lumber.
Scow J B Chapin, Muskegon, 122 m lumber.
Scow Monitor, White Lake, 80 m lumber.
Scow L. Painter, South Haven, 56 m lumber, 42 m broom handles, and sundries.
Scow Orion, Pentwater, 90 m lumber.
Barge Wm. Burns, Grand Haven, 190 m lumber.
Prop Japan, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop James Fisk, Jr., Buffalo, 80 pkgs fish, 50 bags salt, sundries.
Prop St. Joseph, Depere, 900 m shingles, 100 tons pig iron, sundries.
Prop Morning Light, Vermillion, 195 pcs stone.
Prop R. I. Skidmore, Pentwater, 1,200 m shingles.
Prop H. J. Webb, Milwaukee, light.
Prop Ironsides, Detroit, 208 m lumber.
Prop Caledonia, Muskegon, 80 m lumber.
Prop Joe Vilas, Suamico, 160 m lumber.
Prop Eliza Day, Muskegon, 115 m lumber.
Prop Havana, Oswego, 425 tons coal.
Prop Fisher, Wilet's Pier, 60 cords wood.
Prop Kate Gillett, Cleveland, light.
Prop Scotland, Muskegon, 130 m lumber.
Prop Topsey, Muskegon, 145 m lumber, 125 m lath.
Prop Comanche, Erie, 500 tons coal.
Prop Monsoon, Muskegon, 120 m lumber.
Prop Flora, Saugatuck, 75 m lumber, 50 m lath.
Brig Pilgrim, Good Harbor, 1[illegible] cds wood.
Brig Active, Peshtigo, 350 m lumber.
Barge Alert, Peshtigo, 350 m lumber.
Scow Spy, Evanston, 18 yds gravel.
Prop Fountain City, Buffalo, 150 gross tons pig iron, and sundries.
Prop Plymouth, Buffalo, 834 bdls iron, 80 gross tons pig iron, and sundries.
Prop City of Traverse, Traverse City, 609 m lumber, and sundries.
Schr E. G. Gray, Muskegon, 110 m lumber, 18 m lath.
Schr Challenge, Muskegon, 165 m lumber, 25 m lath.
Schr Minerva, Muskegon, 200 m lumber, 40 m lath.
Schr Warren, Muskegon, 75 m lumber.
Schr Driver, Manistee, 80 m lumber.
Schr Vermont, Saugatuck, 80 m lumber.
Schr Edwin Harkman, Cleveland, 496 tons coal.
Schr A. Plugger, Muskegon, 75 m lumber, 40 m lath.
Schr Oree, South Haven, 27 cds wood.
Schr Rising Star, Oswego, 2,366 brls salt.
Schr James Garritt, Au Sable, 215 m lumber.
Schr Magnolia, Muskegon, 115 m lumber, 1,600 lath.
Schr F. B. Gardiner, Cleveland, 700 tons coal.
Schr A. J. Rogers, Port Huron, 250 m pine lumber.

CLEARED............May 11.

Schr Alva Bradley, Buffalo, 42,073 bu corn.
Prop Montgomery, Port Huron, 13,362.28 bu corn, 2,348 brls flour, 268 brls pork, 120 tcs hams, 10 tcs lard and sundries.
Prop St. Joseph, Green Bay, sundries.
Bark Sunnyside, Buffalo, 32,000 bu corn.
Schr S. H. Kimball, Buffalo, 20,400 bu corn.
Schr C. A. King, Port Colbourne, 19,888 92-100 bu corn.
Schr Hippogriff, Buffalo, 23,053 bu corn.
Schr Prince Alfred, Port Colbourne, 18,888 12-100 bu corn.
Schr Athenian, Port Colbourne, 17,228 42-100 bu corn.
Schr W. Nichols, Buffalo, 19,886 24-100 bu corn.
Schr J. Webb, Buffalo, 28,077 8-100 bu corn.
Schr Lone Star, Sturgeon Bay, sundries.
Schr Lewis Ludington, Fish Creek, sundries.
Schr Correspondent, Buffalo, 14,111 bu corn.
Schr Driver, Manistee, 50 bu corn, 20 brls flour, 2 brls pork.
Schr Ora, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, 165 bu potatoes, 14 brls salt and sundries.
Schr Hattie Howard, Kingston 15,8[illegible] bu corn.
Schr Francis Rolins, Buffalo, 24,310 bu corn.
Schr Orion, Muskegon, 100 bu oats and sundries.
Schr Peoria, Ford River, sundries.
Schr E. Scoville, Muskegon, 80 bu oats and sundries.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, May 11.—UP—Barks Joseph Masters, Cecilia, S. V. R. Watson; schooners Lucky, Anna Falconer, Ætna, Iroquois, Clayton Belle, James Platt, Mont Blanc, Atwater, Delos D. Wolf, Kelderhouse, Paragon, C. K. Nims.

DOWN—Propellers Sheridan and Chicago.

WIND—Southwest.

DETROIT, Mich., May 12.—PASSED UP—Propellers Atlantic, City of Toledo, Antelope; bark Jessie Drummond; schooners David Wells, Victor, Delaware, China, Pamlico.

PASSED DOWN—Propeller Raleigh; schooners Foster, Trinadad, Provost, Ferry.

WIND—S. W.

Vessels Passed Welland Canal.

The following vessels passed the locks at Port Colborne, May 9:

DOWN—Schr Wm. Hunter, Cleveland to Hamilton, coal; barge Haldeman, Port Colborne to Buffalo, corn; schr C. Jeffry, Goderich to St. Catharines, salt; schr Undine, Cleveland to Hamilton, coal; schr Ariadne, Cleveland to Newcastle, coal; schr Miami Belle, Toledo to Oswego, corn; tug Hefford, Port Colborne to Buffalo, via Port Robinson; canal-boat H. F. Cady, Port Colborne to Buffalo, corn; canal-boat J. H. Lucas, Port Colborne to Buffalo, corn; propeller Mary Ward, Chatham to Montreal, general cargo; steam-barge Westford, Bay City to Ogdensburg, lumber; schr Maize, Toledo to Oswego, corn; bark Courier, Chicago to Oswego, corn; schr Tempest, Chicago to Oswego, corn.

UP—Schr Lillie Pratt; Schr Jennie McDonald; Bark Thomas C. Street; Bark Jessie Drummond; Schr Clayton Belle; Prop China; Schr Annie Falconer; Schr Sacco, Ogdensburg to Cleveland, light; Prop Cleveland, Ogdensburg to Cleveland, general cargo; Schr Mont Blanc, Oswego to Chicago, railroad iron; Bark Bessie Barwick.

At Elevator—Brig Alaunia; Schr Kate Richmond.

WIND—Southwest, fresh.

Lake Freights.

CHICAGO, May 11.—We note following engagements: To Buffalo—Schr Grace Murray, corn 8c. To Kingston—Schr Knight Templar, corn 11c. To New York—Props Toledo, Idaho, and Merchant, all corn through rate.

DETROIT, May 9.—There is still an absence of grain offerings. Rate nominal on the basis of 8c to Oswego. Coarse stuff continue quiet, but the tone of the market is improving. Charters: schr Melrose, grindstones, at $1.50 per ton and cedar posts at 8c each, delivered on board, from Point aux Barques to Chicago. Scow Neal Cochran, telegraph poles and cedar posts from Nine Mile Point to Cleveland at 35c for poles and 7c for posts on the rail. Schooner Wild Rover, limestone from Kelley's Island to down town dock, Chicago; freight, $1.00 per ton, free in and out, trimmed by vessel. Schooner Hathaway, telegraph poles and cedar posts from Nine Mile Point to Cleveland; freight, 35c on poles, and 7c on posts on the rail.

TOLEDO, May 9.—Schooner Orient (to arrive) at 8c on corn to Kingston.

Disasters.

The Bark P. S. Marsh, lost her jibboom in the river on Saturday, besides being otherwise damaged.

—The propeller Prairie State, of the Northern Transportation Company's line, collided, Wednesday night, with the scow Forest Boy, between Kelley's Island and Marblehead. The scow, which, it is supposed, hailed from Cleveland, lost her foremast, and received such injuries as caused her to sink. The crew was saved, but some of them received severe injuries. The damage to the steamer was slight. She proceeded on her way. Our information on the subject is not as full as could be desired, but the above are the leading facts connected therewith.

—A despatch from Dunville, Ontario, says: "On Saturday, the schooner Mary Shaw, of Port Dover, bound to Cayuga, knocked a hole in her bottom, and sunk in the canal here. She was loaded with lumber."

—It is reported that about 11 o'clock Wednesday night the propeller Granite State ran down the scow Fannie, causing her to sink. The collision occurred about five miles below Put-in-Bay, the crew of the scow being all saved, and taken to that port by the Granite State.

—An unfortunate occurrence took place with a tow of vessels, downward bound, when about entering Lake Erie. The tow consisted of the barks Vanderbilt, Hans Crocker, schrs City of the Straits, and Perry Hannah, all of which are more or less damaged, the last-named to the extent of about $200. She has been towed back to this port for the requisite repairs. The Hans Crocker is damaged in head gear, and is lying at Malden. The bark Vanderbilt and the schr City of the Straits, at latest accounts, were yet hard aground, the tug Brockway and others using every possible effort to get them afloat. They lie at the lower extremity of Bois Blanc Island, and about half a mile distant from the light. The disaster took place at a late hour Thursday night.—*Detroit Post, May 9.*

New Vessels.

The new propeller Ocean, of the Merchants' Line of Canadian Steamers, arrived here on Saturday. She is a staunch craft.

—At Essexville, on the Saginaw River, a new schooner for Messrs Tolfree & Simpson and C. H. Lane, of Saginaw, is being built. The dimensions of the vessel are as follows: Keel, 155; length over all, 165; depth of hold, 12 feet in shoalest part; width of beam, 31 feet 3 inches. She will be used for the present in the lumber trade, and will be towed by the propeller Sun. She is also built for the grain or iron ore trade, and has a capacity of 500,000 feet. She will be named the E. T. Judd, and will cost, when completed, $25,000.

—The new bark Augusta has cleared from Toledo for Kingston with 20,318 bushels of corn. She is owned by Sylvester Neelon, of Toledo, and was built at St. Catherines.

—The Toledo *Blade* of Friday says: "We noticed in port to-day the new propeller China, of the Western Express Transportation Line. The China has just come off the stocks, having been built during the past winter at Kingston, at a cost of $30,000 in gold. She is full canal size, having a length of 135 feet, width 26 feet, and a draught of 11 feet 6 inches. She is commanded by Captain Patterson, and is loading with 18,500 bushels of corn for Montreal."

ARRIVED.—The new propellers India and Japan, of Erie, and the new three masted schooner Camden, of Buffalo, are here on their maiden trips. We have heretofore published names of owners, dimensions, etc.

—The Grand Trunk is building a large iron steamer at Fort Erie, to be used as a floating bridge, after the manner of the International. The hull of the vessel is iron throughout, and all the iron connected with it was made in Glasgow, Scotland, and shipped to Fort Erie by sections, all ready to be put together, where this work was done by the Grand Trunk Railway employes. The steamer is 226 feet long on deck and 204 feet on the keel. She is 56 feet keel amidships, and 46 feet on the bow and stern. There are two engines and boilers, each of the engines being 45 horse power. The hold is 13 feet 9 inches deep, and the lower decks are finished off for passengers, with berths, pantries, sitting rooms, dining rooms and state rooms. The officers' quarters are all on the lower deck, and also the seamen's quarters. The wheel-house is finished off in ornamental style, and is 21 feet above the main deck. All round the main deck a strong iron railing is to be constructed, four feet high. On the main deck three railroad tracks will be laid, two broad gauge and one narrow gauge. The steamer will carry in all 21 cars.

This craft is not to be a side-wheel steamer, but is built propeller fashion, with double screw stern wheels. She will be launched on the Queen's birthday (May 24), at Fort Erie. As soon as she is fully completed, after the launch, she will be taken to Port Sarnia, and be used by the Grand Trunk Railway for the above purpose.

Work on this fine vessel was commenced on the 23d of October last, and has been continued steadily all winter; at one time the number of men engaged amounted to 120.

The estimated cost of the steamer is $75,000.

Vessel Transfers.

The following is an official list of vessel transfers in the district of Chicago during the month of April, 1872:

One-fourth schr Walter B. Allen, from C. Schaffer to J. M. Long. $2,750.
Schr Arab, from O. S. Berg to A. Kirby. $6,000.
One-third, schr J. Bigler, from A. Carrier to N. S. Halstead, *et al.* $17,000.
One third schr John Bean, Jr., from H. Fellows to David Dall. $1,625.
Schr G. Ellen, from Avery, Murphy & Co. to H. W. Glaser. $3,500.
Schr Ella Ellenwood, from W. S. Ellenwood and E. G. Philbrick to Newel Avery, *et al.* $13,500.
Tug Diamond, from A. T. Vreeland and D. Kearney to F. F. Munson and J. Burdick. $3,000.
Schr J. Hibbard, from B. H. Campbell (Marshal) to Wm. Christy. $1,761.
Tug Hoyne, from James E. and John F. McCormick to R. R. Wartial, *et al.* $7,500.
Canal boat Hercules, from T. S. Piper to C. Long. $2,500.
Canal boat Jennie, from G. C. Griswold and A. K. Kroff to Frank Hopkins. $2,000.
Three-eighths of tug Messenger, from Wm. Cary to G. R. Hotchkiss and W. O. Patterson. $1,250.
Schr Mocking Bird, from F. M. Jones *et al.* to R. Prindeville. $30,000.
Schr A. Medbury, from Geo. Warner to J. C. Hea and E. Warner. $7,000.
One third of scow Martha, from C. Huger to G. Nelson. $220.
One-half of canal-boat Mary Oreley, from Geo. Sawin to W. Boredeke. $1,000.
Canal boat Onondaga, from F. Hopkins to R. R. Booth. $987 42.
Two-thirds of schr Progress, from G. Nelson to E. Hellickson. $2,000.
Scow Rowena, from Avery, Murphy & Co. to D. C. Bowen & Co. $3,500.
Schr St. Peter, from J. B. Scott and H. L. Brown to J. P. Merritt and J. H. Steele. $7,300.
One-eighth schr George Steele, from C. Schaffer to John M. Long. $1,250.
One-fourth schr E. M. Shoyer, from W. H. Condon and G. P. Condon to Charles Slouser. $380.
One half canal boat W. A. State, from C. Werner to A. Werner. $2,000.
One third tug M. Shields, from A. Sevort and M. Shields to Patrick Roach. $3,000.
Two-thirds schr John Tippets, from Duncan T. Bacon to James M. Leslie *et al.* $3,666.66.
Scow Trio, from Bertha Johnson to J. W. Shaller and P. Smith. $1,300.
Schr Tracer, from J. Johnson and L. Peterson to R. Olsen and W. Johnson. $400.
One-sixth schr Tuscola, from N. Eastman to Thomas Richardson. $1,000.
Two-thirds schr J. P. Tracy, from N. S. Caswell to W. H. B. Drane. $3,500.
One-third steam canal boat Two Nellies, from M. Burgess to E. C. & F. W. Cook. $1,650.
Schr J. P. Ward, from Charles S. Hamilton to James M. Plumstead. $2,350.

Miscellaneous Items.

THE FLEET.—Upwards of seventy-five lumber hookers arrived here on Saturday and Sunday. A large number of vessels from Buffalo, Oswego, and Cleveland are expected here to-day. Also a few from Erie.

HAD TO LIGHTER.—The schooner Erastus Corning, drawing 13 feet 6 inches, on arriving at the Flats, was unable to proceed further without lightering a considerable portion of her cargo. The gale lessened the water below the usual stage.

DANGEROUS LOCALITY.—The river channel between the lime-kilns and the opposite shore above Malden was sounded on Thursday last, and only 13 feet of water found thereon. Vessels drawing more than that depth are liable to pound heavily, and consequently subject to a dangerous leakage. The schooner Newsboy, a day or two since, pounded in that channel while drawing a trifle more than the above depth.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.—Notice is hereby given that on and after the evening of the 10th of May, 1872, a fixed red light will be exhibited from a frame structure erected upon the outer end of the south pier, at the harbor of South Haven, Michigan. The apparatus is a lens of the 5th order, illuminating 180 degrees of the horizon. The focal plane is at a height of 27 feet above the level of the lake, which corresponds to a range of visibility of 11½ statute miles.

By order of the Lighthouse Board.

FIRST STEAMERS AT THE SAULT.—There are probably but few aware of the fact that the first steamer which ever visited the Sault Ste. Marie was the Superior (in 1827), commanded by Captain Pease, with Archibald Allen as mate. It was not until eight years afterward that the Sault was again visited by steamer. The James Monroe, Captain Harry Whittaker, arriving there in 1835. Both of those old pioneer navigators are yet living, and residents of the State of New York.

SALE OF THE STEAMER J. K. WHITE.—Captain Joseph Greenhalgh, of Cleveland, has sold the tug pleasure steamer J. K. White, to Captain Samuel Thornton, of Buffalo, who will immediately take her to that port, where she will be placed in the route between Buffalo and Oakfield, a popular summer resort in the Niagara River.

With the advent of mild weather, forest fires have again become prevalent in the Northwest and the Middle States, and the history of Peshtigo is liable to be repeated. The localities now mostly afflicted by these conflagrations are Northern Wisconsin and the lower Hudson River region. The farmers residing near Kewaunee recently fought fire for five days, and a correspondent reports Forrestville in danger of destruction. The flames have been making a clean sweep in the Ox Glove woods in Ulster County, N. Y.; the timber on the Shandaken Mountains is burning; and the telegraph reports the commencement of the summer fires in the forests of New Jersey.